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Quarantine Inspection Department

S. R. A., B. E. P. Q. Issued September 1943

United States Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS 1942

These announcements are issued quarterly and constitute a permanent record of the work of the Bureau in the enforcement of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912 and certain related acts, including the text of quarantines and regulations thereunder, and the more important circulars and decisions explanatory of, or bearing on, such quarantines and regulations

WITH LIST OF PLANT PESTS INTERCEPTED WITH IMPORTED PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1943

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTENTS OF NO. 150 (JANUARY–MARCH 1942)

Page

Quarantine and other official announcements ... 1
Announcements relating to Japanese beetle quarantine (No. 48) ... 1
Revise quarantine on Japanese beetle (press notice) ... 1
Revision of regulations effective March 24, 1942 ... 2
Notice to general public through newspapers ... 14
Announcements relating to Mexican fruitfly quarantine (No. 64) ... 15
Texas citrus fruit harvest extended (press notice) ... 15
Mexican fruitfly regulations modified—harvesting season extended (B. E. P. Q. 521) ... 15
Announcement relating to white-fringed beetle quarantine (No. 72) ... 16
White-fringed beetle administrative instructions modified—treatments authorized (B. E. P. Q. 503, fourth revision) ... 16
Miscellaneous items ... 19
Wakeland to head Division of Grasshopper Control (press notice) ... 19
Plant-quarantine import restriction, Republic of Cuba (B. E. P. Q. 519, supplement No. 1) ... 19
Plant-quarantine import restrictions, Burma (B. E. P. Q. 520) ... 20
Plant-quarantine import restrictions, Republic of Ecuador (B. E. P. Q. 522) ... 23
Penalties imposed for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act ... 25
Organization of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine ... 27

CONTENTS OF NO. 151 (APRIL–JUNE 1942)

Quarantine and other official announcements ... 24
Announcements relating to Japanese beetle quarantine (No. 48) ... 29
Japanese beetle administrative instructions modified (B. E. P. Q. 499, supplement No. 1, fifth revision) ... 29
Japanese beetle administrative instructions modified (B. E. P. Q. 499, supplement No. 4, first revision) ... 31
Japanese beetle administrative instructions modified (B. E. P. Q. 499, supplement No. 5) ... 32
Announcement relating to nursery stock, plant, and seed quarantine (No. 37) ... 33
Additional quantity limits for plants imported for propagation purposes (B. E. P. Q. 523, amending P. Q. C. A. 278, revised) ... 33
Announcements relating to white-fringed beetle quarantine (No. 72) ... 35
White-fringed beetle quarantine regulations revised (press notice) ... 35
White-fringed beetle quarantine (revision of quarantine and regulations effective May 9, 1942) ... 35
Notice to general public through newspapers ... 42
Instructions to postmasters ... 42
White-fringed beetle administrative instructions modified; treatment authorized (B. E. P. Q. 503, fourth revision, supplement No. 1) ... 42
White-fringed beetle administrative instructions modified (B. E. P. Q. 485, ninth revision) ... 43
Miscellaneous items ... 44
L. A. Hawkins retires (press notice) ... 44
Walter E. Dove named USDA division chief (press notice) ... 44
S. B. Fracker named coordinator of insect and disease research; is succeeded by J. F. Martin (press notice) ... 45
Plant-quarantine import restrictions, Republic of Peru (P. Q. C. A. 310, supplement No. 5) ... 45
Plant-quarantine import restrictions, Republic of Colombia, (B. E. P. Q. 477, supplement No. 2) ... 46
Penalties imposed for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act ... 46
Organization of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine ... 48

CONTENTS OF NO. 152 (JULY–SEPTEMBER 1942)

Quarantine and other official announcements ... 49
Announcement relating to gypsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine (No. 45) ... 49
Sheals to head Division of Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Control in the United States Department of Agriculture (press notice) ... 49
Announcements relating to Japanese beetle quarantine (No. 48) ... 50
Instructions to postmasters ... 50
Japanese beetle administrative instructions modified (B. E. P. Q. 394, second revision) ... 50
Beetle restrictions on vegetable and fruit shipments ended for season (press notice) ... 51
Administrative instructions modifying the restrictions of the Japanese beetle quarantine by advancing the date of termination of restrictions on fruit and vegetable shipments under § 301.48 of the Japanese beetle quarantine to September 9 for the year 1942 (B. E. P. Q. 524) ... 52
Japanese beetle administrative instructions modified (B. E. P. Q. 499, supplement No. 6) ... 52
Japanese beetle administrative instructions modified (B. E. P. Q. 499, supplement No. 1, sixth revision) ... 54
Japanese beetle administrative instructions modified (B. E. P. Q. 499, supplement No. 7) ... 56
Announcement relating to pink bollworm quarantine (No. 52) ... 58
Pink bollworm quarantine regulations modified (B. E. P. Q. 493, second revision) ... 58
Announcements relating to white-fringed beetle quarantine (No. 72) ... 59
White-fringed beetle regulations modified (B. E. P. Q. 485, tenth revision) ... 59
Hearing will consider beetle quarantine for North Carolina (press notice) ... 60
Notice of public hearing to consider the advisability of revising the white-fringed beetle quarantine to include North Carolina ... 60

Quarantine and other official announcements—Continued. Page
Announcements relating to Mexican border regulations 61
Mexican Border Act 61
Mexican border regulations (press notice) 62
Mexican border regulations effective September 8, 1942 62
Miscellaneous items 65
Plant-quarantine import restrictions, Jamaica, British West Indies (B. P. Q. 355, revised, supplement No. 4) 65
Plant-quarantine import restrictions, Republic of Peru (P. Q. C. A. 310, supplement No. 6) 65
Terminal inspection of plants and plant products 65
Arizona plant quarantine 65
Oregon State plant quarantines 66
Penalties imposed for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act 69
Organization of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine 71

CONTENTS OF NO. 153 (OCTOBER–DECEMBER 1942)

Quarantine and other official announcements 73
Announcement relating to black stem rust quarantine (No. 38) 73
Administrative instructions; classification of barberry and mahonia plants (B. E. P. Q. 385, third revision) 73
Announcements relating to gypsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine (No. 45) 74
Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine regulations modified (B. E. P. Q. 386, seventh revision) 74
Instructions to postmasters 76
Announcements relating to white-fringed beetle quarantine (No. 72) 76
White-fringed beetle quarantine revised (press notice) 76
Revision of quarantine and regulations effective December 28, 1942 77
Notice to general public through newspapers 84
White-fringed beetle regulations modified (B. E. P. Q. 485, eleventh revision) 84
Announcement relating to Mexican border regulations 85
Instructions to collectors of customs (T. D. 50757) 85
Miscellaneous items 85
Plant-quarantine import restrictions, Republic of Argentina (B. E. P. Q. 426, supplement No. 7) 85
Plant-quarantine import restrictions, British Congo (B. E. P. Q. 448, supplement No. 1) 86
List of current quarantine and other restrictive orders and miscellaneous regulations 86
Terminal inspection of plants and plant products 93
Plants and plant products addressed to places in California 93
California State plant quarantine modified 94
Penalties imposed for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act 94
Organization of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine 96

United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JANUARY–MARCH 1942

CONTENTS

	Page
Quarantine and other official announcements	1
Announcements relating to Japanese beetle quarantine (No. 48)	1
Revise quarantine on Japanese beetle (press notice)	1
Revision of regulations effective March 24, 1942	2
Notice to general public through newspapers	14
Announcements relating to Mexican fruitfly quarantine (No. 64)	15
Texas citrus fruit harvest extended (press notice)	15
Mexican fruitfly regulations modified—harvesting season extended (B. E. P. Q. 521)	15
Announcement relating to white-fringed beetle quarantine (No. 72)	16
White-fringed beetle administrative instructions modified—treatments authorized (B. E. P. Q. 503, fourth revision)	16
Miscellaneous items	19
Wakeland to head Division of Grasshopper Control (press notice)	19
Plant-quarantine import restrictions, Republic of Cuba (B. E. P. Q. 519, supplement No. 1)	19
Plant-quarantine import restrictions, Burma (B. E. P. Q. 520)	20
Plant-quarantine import restrictions, Republic of Ecuador (B. E. P. Q. 522)	23
Penalties imposed for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act	25
Organization of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine	27

QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

REVISE QUARANTINE ON JAPANESE BEETLE

[Press notice]

MARCH 25, 1942.

The United States Department of Agriculture announced today that Japanese beetle quarantine regulations have been revised, effective March 24, 1942.

Regulated areas have been extended to include relatively small sections in Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. The new areas include parts of the counties of Allegany and Washington, Md., the previously unregulated parts of Carroll, Frederick, and Prince Georges Counties, Md., parts of Ontario and Monroe Counties, N. Y., Meadville, Pa., Charlottesville, Danville, Schoolfield, and Front Royal, Va., Paden City, and the magisterial district of Lincoln in Tyler County, W. Va. These additions to the regulated area are made because numbers of beetles were found in these sections by scouts in 1941.

That part of the regulated area from which the movement of fruits and vegetables is under regulation—the more heavily infested area—has been extended to include additional districts in Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties, Md., and in Berks, Cumberland, Lehigh, Northampton, and York Counties, Pa. Charlottesville, Va., is now included with Toledo, Ohio, and Winchester, Va., as isolated regulated points to which fruit and vegetable shipments via refrigerator car or motortruck may move only under certification. Shippers of cut flowers located within the regulated area, but outside the heavily infested part, now are not required to obtain certification for their shipments. Soil-free rooted cuttings and fresh manure are exempt from certification under current regulations.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 48. Revision of Regulations
Effective March 24, 1942

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

In the current revision of the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations, relatively small extensions of regulated areas are made in Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. Additions to the regulated area in Maryland include portions of the counties of Allegany and Washington, and the previously unregulated portions of the counties of Carroll, Frederick, and Prince Georges. In New York, the town of Manchester, Ontario County, and the town of Pittsford and village of East Rochester, in Monroe County, are brought under regulation. Extension of the Pennsylvania regulated area is limited to the city of Meadville, in Crawford County. The cities of Charlottesville and Danville, the village of Schoolfield in Pittsylvania County, and the town of Front Royal in Warren County, Va., are added to the regulated area. The area in Warwick County, Va., has been slightly increased and described as the magisterial district of Newport, which includes the Camp Stuart locality heretofore under regulation. An addition to the West Virginia area was made by the inclusion of the magisterial district of Lincoln, Tyler County, and the town of Paden City, in Tyler and Wetzel Counties.

Areas from which the movement of fruits and vegetables is regulated (§ 301.48–5) have been further extended to include additional election districts and towns in Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties, Md., and Berks, Cumberland, Lehigh, Northampton, and York Counties, Pa. Charlottesville, Va., is now included with Toledo, Ohio, and Winchester, Va., as isolated regulated points to which fruit and vegetable shipments via refrigerator car or motortruck may move only under certification.

Soil-free rooted cuttings and fresh manure have been added to the list of exempted articles, and the special labeling requirements previously prescribed for containers of certain exempted articles have been removed.

Restrictions on the movement of cut flowers are now confined to shipments moving from the heavily infested area interstate to points outside the regulated areas. This heavily infested area (§ 301.48–5) is that from which the movement of fruits and vegetables is also restricted. This will relieve shippers of cut flowers located within the regulated area, but outside the heavily infested portion, from the necessity of obtaining certification for their shipments.

Minor changes have been made in § 301.48–6 relating to the maintenance of a classified status at an infested nursery or greenhouse.

Authorization for the issuance of permits for the movement via motortruck of all restricted articles from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area has been restored.

This revision supersedes the rules and regulations supplemental to the revision of Notice of Quarantine No. 48, which became effective February 12, 1941, as amended by administrative instructions (B. E. P. Q. 513), effective April 21, 1941.

SUMMARY

Unless a certificate has been issued, these regulations, as now revised, prohibit the interstate movement between June 15 and October 15 (between June 1 and October 15 in the case of Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va.) of all fruits and vegetables by refrigerator car or motortruck and cut flowers by any mode of transportation, from the District of Columbia, the State of Delaware, and parts of Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, as defined in § 301.48–5, to or through points outside the regulated areas as defined in § 301.48–3.

Also restricted in the regulations is the interstate movement of plants, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure from any part of the regulated areas to

or through any outside point throughout the year unless a Federal permit or certificate has been obtained. For details and exceptions see §§ 301.48–6 and 7.

Included in the regulated areas are the District of Columbia, the entire States of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, and parts of Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia, as described in § 301.48–3.

These regulations also specify the conditions governing the protection of restricted articles from infestation while in transit (§ 301.48–8), require thorough cleaning of vehicles, containers, and refrigerator cars which have been used in transportating restricted products (§§ 301.48–5 and 13), and provide other safeguards and conditions, as specified in the regulations.

To obtain permits and certificates, address the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 266 Glenwood Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J., or the nearest branch office listed in the appendix.

DETERMINATION OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

The Secretary of Agriculture, having determined that it was necessary to quarantine the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), a dangerous insect new to and not theretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, and having given the public hearing required by law, promulgated the thirteenth revision of Notice of Quarantine 301.48, part 301, chapter III, title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, and rules and regulations supplemental thereto, governing the movement of (1) fruits and vegetables; (2) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and other plants; and (3) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, from any of the above-named States or the District of Columbia, into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States, §§ 301.48–1 to 14, inclusive, part 301, chapter III, title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [B. E. P. Q.—Q. 48, effective on and after February 12, 1941].

I have determined that it is necessary to revise the aforesaid rules and regulations for the purpose of extending the regulated areas owing to the discovery of substantial infestations of the Japanese beetle in additional sections, and to make other modifications.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), the subpart entitled "Japanese Beetle" of part 301, chapter III, title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [B. E. P. Q.—Q. 48, as revised] is hereby revised effective March 24, 1942, to read as follows:

Subpart—Japanese Beetle

QUARANTINE

§ 301.48. *Notice of quarantine.*—Under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), I do quarantine the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle. Hereafter (1) fruits and vegetables; (2) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and other plants; and (3) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from any of said quarantined States or District into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas when, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, the enforcement of the aforesaid rules and

regulations as to such regulated areas shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle: *Provided further*, That such limitations shall be conditioned upon the said State providing for and enforcing such control measures with respect to such regulated areas as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle therefrom to other parts of the State: *And provided further*, That certain articles classed as restricted herein may, because of the nature of their growth or production or their manufactured or processed condition, be exempted by administrative instructions issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine when, in his judgment, such articles are considered innocuous as carriers of infestation: *And provided further*, That whenever, in any year, the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine shall find that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of one or more of the articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto apply, making it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in any such regulations, he shall set forth and publish such finding in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the applicable regulation should be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective, for such period and for such regulated area or portion thereof as shall be specified in said administrative instructions, and every reasonable effort shall be made to give publicity to such administrative instructions throughout the affected areas.[1]

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Meaning of Terms

§ 301.48–1. *Definitions.*—For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Japanese beetle.*—The insect known as the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), in any stage of development.

(b) *Infested, infestation.*—The terms "infested," "infestation," and the like, relate to infestation with the Japanese beetle.

(c) *Quarantined area.*—Any State or District quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle.

(d) *Regulated area.*—Any area in a quarantined State or District which is now, or which may hereafter be, designated as such by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisos of § 301.48, as revised.

(e) *Fruits and vegetables.*—For the list of restricted fruits and vegetables see § 301.48–5.

(f) *Nursery and ornamental stock.*—Nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants, plant roots, cut flowers, or other portions of plants.

(g) *Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure.*—Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure of any kind and as to either bulk movement or in connection with farm products or nursery and ornamental stock.

(h) *Certified sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure.*—Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure determined by the inspector as uninfested and so certified.

(i) *Certified greenhouse.*—A greenhouse or similar establishment which has complied to the satisfaction of the inspector with the conditions imposed in § 301.48–6. This term may apply also to potting beds, heeling-in areas, hotbeds, coldframes, or similar plots or to storage houses, packing sheds, or stores treated or otherwise safeguarded in manner and method satisfactory to the inspector.

(j) *Inspector.*—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(k) *Moved interstate.*—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved or allowed to be moved from one State or Territory or District of the United States into or through any other State or Territory or District.

(l) *Certificate.*—A valid form evidencing compliance with the requirements of these regulations as to movement of restricted articles to points outside the regulated areas.

(m) *Permit.*—A valid form authorizing movement of restricted articles from a regulated area to a restricted destination in a separate regulated area.

[1] §§ 301.48 to 301.48–14 inclusive, issued under the authority contained in sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.

Limitation of Restrictions

§ 301.48–2. *Limitation of restrictions to regulated areas.*—Conditioned upon the compliance on the part of the State concerned with the provisos to § 301.48, the restrictions provided in these regulations on the interstate movement of plants and plant products and other articles enumerated in said § 301.48 will be limited to such movement from the area in such State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas.

Areas under Regulation

§ 301.48–3. *Regulated areas.*—In accordance with the provisos to § 301.48, the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas for the purpose of these regulations the States, District, counties, townships, towns, cities, election districts, and magisterial districts listed below, including all cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions within their limits:

Connecticut.—The entire State.

Delaware.—The entire State.

District of Columbia.—The entire District.

Maine.—County of York; towns of Auburn and Lewiston, in *Androscoggin County;* towns of Cape Elizabeth, Gorham, Gray, New Gloucester, Raymond, Scarboro, Standish, and the cities of Portland, South Portland, Westbrook, and Windham, in *Cumberland County;* the city of Waterville, in *Kennebec County;* and the city of Brewer, in *Penobscot County.*

Maryland.—Counties of Baltimore, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Kent, Montgomery, Prince Georges, Queen Annes, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester; the city of Baltimore; the city of Cumberland, the town of Frostburg, and election districts Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, and 32, in *Allegany County;* the city of Annapolis, and election districts Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, in *Anne Arundel County;* election districts of La Plata (No. 1), Pomonkey (No. 7), and White Plains (No. 6), in *Charles County;* election districts of Cambridge (No. 7), Church Creek (No. 9), East New Market (No. 2), Fork (No. 1), Hurlock (No. 15), Vienna (No. 3), and Williamsburg (No. 12), in *Dorchester County;* all of *Washington County* except the election districts of Hancock (No. 5) and Indian Spring (No. 15).

Massachusetts.—The entire State.

New Hampshire.—Counties of Belknap, Cheshire, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan; towns of Brookfield, Eaton, Effingham, Freedom, Madison, Moultonboro, Ossipee, Sandwich, Tamworth, Tuftonboro, Wakefield, and Wolfeboro, in *Carroll County;* towns of Alexandria, Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol, Canaan, Dorchester, Enfield, Grafton, Groton, Hanover, Hebron, Holderness, Lebanon, Lyme, Orange, and Plymouth, in *Grafton County.*

New Jersey.—The entire State.

New York.—Counties of Albany, Bronx, Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Fulton, Greene, Kings, Madison, Montgomery, Nassau, New York, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Ulster, Washington, and Westchester; towns of Red House and Salamanca, and the city of Salamanca, in *Cattaraugus County;* city of Auburn and the towns of Fleming, Owasco, and Sennett, in *Cayuga County;* towns of Amherst, Cheektowaga, and Tonawanda, and the cities of Buffalo and Lackawanna, in *Erie County;* towns of Columbia, Danube, Fairfield, Frankfort, German Flats, Herkimer, Litchfield, Little Falls, Manheim, Newport, Salisbury, Schuyler, Stark, Warren, and Winfield, and the city of Little Falls, in *Herkimer County;* town of Watertown and city of Watertown, in *Jefferson County;* town of Mount Morris and village of Mount Morris, in *Livingston County;* city of Rochester, towns of Brighton and Pittsford, and village of East Rochester, in *Monroe County;* town of Manchester, in *Ontario County;* towns of Catharine, Cayuta, Dix, Hector, Montour, and Reading, and the borough of Watkins Glen, in *Schuyler County;* towns of Caton, Corning, Erwin, Hornby, and Hornellsville, and the cities of Corning and Hornell, in *Steuben County;* towns of Caroline, Danby, Dryden, Enfield, Ithaca, Newfield, and the city of Ithaca, in *Tompkins County;* towns of Luzerne and Queensbury and the city of Glens Falls, in *Warren County.*

Ohio.—Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Cuyahoga, Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson, Mahoning, Medina, Portage, Stark, Summit, Tuscarawas, and Wayne; the city of Coshocton, in *Coshocton County;* the city of Columbus, and

villages of Bexley, Grandview, Grandview Heights, Hanford, Marble Cliff, and Upper Arlington, in *Franklin County;* townships of Kirtland, Mentor, and Willoughby, and the villages of Kirtland Hills, Lakeline, Mentor, Mentor-on-the-Lake, Waite Hill, Wickliffe, Willoughby, and Willowick, in *Lake County;* the township of Newark and city of Newark, in *Licking County;* the city of Toledo, in *Lucas County;* the township of Madison and the city of Mansfield, in *Richland County;* townships of Bazetta, Braceville, Brookfield, Champion, Fowler, Hartford, Howland, Hubbard, Liberty, Lordstown, Newton, Southington, Warren, Weathersfield, and Vienna, the cities of Niles and Warren, and the villages of Cortland, Girard, Hubbard, McDonald, Newton Falls, and Orangeville, in *Trumbull County.*

Pennsylvania.—The entire State except the townships of Athens, Beaver, Bloomfield, Cambridge, Conneaut, Cussewago, East Fairfield, East Fallowfield, East Mead, Fairfield, Greenwood, Hayfield, North Shenango, Pine, Randolph, Richmond, Rockdale, Sadsbury, South Shenango, Spring, Steuben, Summerhill, Summit, Troy, Union, Venango, Vernon, Wayne, West Fallowfield, West Mead, West Shenango, and Woodcock, the boroughs of Blooming Valley, Cambridge Springs, Cochranton, Conneaut Lake, Conneautville, Geneva, Linesville, Saegerstown, Springboro, Townville, Venango, and Woodcock, in *Crawford County:* the townships of Amity, Conneaut, Elk Creek, Fairview, Franklin, Girard, Greene, Greenfield, Harborcreek, Lawrence Park, Le Boeuf, McKean, North East, Springfield, Summit, Union, Venango, Washington, and Waterford, and the boroughs of Albion, Cranesville, East Springfield, Edinboro, Fairview, Girard, Middleboro, Mill Village, North East, North Girard, Platea, Union City, Waterford, Wattsburg, and Wesleyville, in *Erie County*; the townships of Deer Creek, Delaware, Fairview, French Creek, Greene, Hempfield, Lake, Mill Creek, New Vernon, Otter Creek, Perry, Pymatuning, Salem, Sandy Creek, Sandy Lake, South Pymatuning, Sugar Grove, and West Salem, and the boroughs of Clarksville, Fredonia, Greenville, Jamestown, New Lebanon, Sandy Lake, Sheakleyville, and Stoneboro, in *Mercer County.*

Rhode Island.—The entire State.

Vermont.—Counties of Bennington, Rutland, Windham, and Windsor; and the town of Burlington, in *Chittenden County.*

Virginia.—Counties of Accomac, Arlington, Culpeper, Elizabeth City, Fairfax, Fauquier, Henrico, Loudoun, Norfolk, Northampton, Prince William, Princess Anne, and Stafford; magisterial districts of Bermuda, Dale, Manchester, and Matoaca, in *Chesterfield County*; town of Emporia, in *Greensville County*; magisterial district of Sleepy Hole, in *Nansemond County*; village of Schoolfield, in *Pittsylvania County*; magisterial districts of Hampton, Jackson, and Wakefield, in *Rappahannock County;* magisterial district of Courtland, in *Spotsylvania County;* town of Front Royal, in *Warren County;* magisterial district of Newport, in *Warwick County;* magisterial district of Washington, in *Westmoreland County;* and the cities of Alexandria, Charlottesville, Danville, Fredericksburg, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Richmond, South Norfolk, Suffolk, and Winchester.

West Virginia.—Counties of Brooke, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson, Marion, Monongalia, Ohio, and Taylor; magisterial districts of Arden, Falling Waters, Hedgesville, and Opequon and the city of Martinsburg, in *Berkeley County;* the city of Charleston, in *Kanawha County*; magisterial districts of Sand Hill, Union, Washington, and Webster, in *Marshall County*; town of Keyser and magisterial district of Frankfort, in *Mineral County*; magisterial district of Lincoln, in *Tyler County*; town of Paden City, in *Tyler and Wetzel Counties*; and the city of Parkersburg, and magisterial districts of Lubeck and Tygart, in *Wood County.*

Changes in Regulated Areas

§ 301.48–4. *Extension or reduction of regulated areas.*—The regulated areas designated in § 301.48–3 may be extended or reduced as may be found advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the States in which such areas are located and by publication in one or more newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the States in which the areas affected are located.

Movement of Fruits and Vegetables

§ 301.48–5. *Restrictions on the movement of fruits and vegetables.*—(a) *Control of movement.*—(1) Unless a certificate shall have been issued therefor, by an

inspector, except as provided in subdivisions (i) to (iv), inclusive, of this section, no fruits or vegetables of any kind shall be moved interstate via refrigerator car or motortruck from any of the areas listed below to or through any point outside the regulated areas:

Delaware.—The entire State.

District of Columbia.—The entire District.

Maryland.—Counties of Baltimore, Cecil, Harford, Kent, Queen Annes, Somerset, and Worcester; election districts Nos. 3, 4 and 5, in *Anne Arundel County*; the city of Baltimore; all of *Caroline County* except election districts of American Corners (No. 8), and Hillsboro (No. 6); election districts of Cambridge (No. 7), East New Market (No. 2), Hurlock (No. 15), and Williamsburg (No. 12), in *Dorchester County*; election districts of Elk Ridge (No. 1), and Ellicott City (No. 2), in *Howard County*; election districts of Camden (No. 13), Delmar (No. 11), Dennis (No. 6), Fruitland (No. 16), Nutters (No. 8), Parsons (No. 5), Pittsburg (No. 4), Salisbury (No. 9), Trappe (No. 7), and Willard (No. 14), and the town of Salisbury, in *Wicomico County.*

New Jersey.—Counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Salem, Somerset, and Union; townships of Lodi, Lyndhurst, Overpeck, Rochelle Park, Saddle River, and Teaneck, the cities of Englewood, Garfield, and Hackensack, and the boroughs of Bogota, Carlstadt, Cliffside Park, East Paterson, East Rutherford, Edgewater, Englewood Cliffs, Fair Lawn, Fairview, Fort Lee, Glenn Rock, Hasbrouck Heights, Leonia, Little Ferry, Lodi, Maywood, Moonachie, North Arlington, Palisades Park, Ridgefield, Rutherford, Teterboro, Wallington, and Wood Ridge, in *Bergen County*; townships of Chatham, Chester, Denville, East Hanover, Hanover, Harding, Menham, Morris, Morristown, Parsippany-Troy Hills, Passaic, Randolph, and Washington, and the boroughs of Chatham, Florham Park, Madison, Mendham, and Morris Plains, in *Morris County*; township of Little Falls, the cities of Clifton, Passaic, Paterson, and the boroughs of Haledon, Hawthorne, North Haledon, Prospect Park, Totowa, and West Paterson, in *Passaic County*; townships of Franklin, Greenwich, Lopatcong, Mansfield, Phillipsburg, Pohatcong, and Washington, and the boroughs of Alpha and Washington, in *Warren County.*

Pennsylvania.—Counties of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, Montgomery, and Philadelphia; all of *Berks County* except the townships of Albany, Bethel, Centre, Greenwich, Jefferson, Marion, North Heidelberg, Penn, Perry, Tilden, Tulpehocken, Upper Bern, Upper Tulpehocken, and Windsor, and the boroughs of Bernville, Centreport, Hamburg, Lenhartsville, Shoemakersville, Strausstown, and West Leesport; townships of Lower Allen and Upper Allen, and boroughs of Lemoyne, Mechanicsburg, and New Cumberland, in *Cumberland County;* townships of Londonderry, Lower Paxton, Lower Swatara, Susquehanna, and Swatara, the city of Harrisburg, and the boroughs of Highspire, Middletown, Paxtang, Penbrook, Royalton, and Steelton, in *Dauphin County;* all of *Lehigh County* except the townships of Heidelberg, Lowhill, Lynn, Washington, and Weisenberg, and borough of Slatington; all of *Northampton County* except the townships of Bushkill, Lehigh, Moore, Plainfield, Upper Mount Bethel, and Washington, and boroughs of Bangor, Chapman, East Bangor, Pen Argyl, Portland, Roseto, Stockertown, Walnutport, and Wind Gap; and the townships of Chanceford, Conewago, East Hopewell, East Manchester, Fairview, Fawn, Hellam, Hopewell, Lower Chanceford, Lower Windsor, Manchester, Newberry, Peach Bottom, and Springetsbury, the city of York, and the boroughs of Cross Roads, Delta, East Prospect, Fawn Grove, Goldsboro, Hallam, Lewisberry, Manchester, Mount Wolf, North York, Stewartstown, Wrightsville, Yorkana, and York Haven, in *York County.*

Virginia.—Counties of Accomac, Arlington, and Northampton.

Provided, That shipments of fruits and vegetables moving interstate from the area specified in paragraph (a) (1) of this section to other points in the regulated area and subsequently diverted to points outside the regulated area, shall be regarded as direct shipments from the points of origin. As such they require certification:

Provided further, That the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine may by administrative instructions extend or reduce the areas specified in this section when in his judgment such action is considered advisable.

(i) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables between October 16 and June 14, inclusive, except that in the case of movement interstate from the following areas, the exemption applies only during the period from October 16 to May 31, inclusive:

Virginia.—The counties of Accomac and Northampton.

(ii) No certificate or permit will be required for the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables when transported by a common carrier on a through bill of lading either from a point outside the area designated in this section through that area to another outside point, or from the area designated in this section through a nonregulated area to another regulated area, except that a certificate is required for interstate movement from the area specified in paragraph (a) (1) of this section to Toledo, Ohio, and Charlottesville and Winchester, Va.

(iii) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables when they shall have been manufactured or processed in such a manner that in the judgment of the inspector no infestation could be transmitted.

(iv) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables from the area listed in paragraph (a) (1) of this section to the remainder of the regulated area, other than as specified in subdivision (ii) of this section.

(b) *Conditions of certification.*—Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables between June 15 and October 15, inclusive (or between June 1 and October 15, inclusive, when consigned from Accomac County or Northampton County, Va.) under one of the following conditions:

(1) When the fruits and vegetables moving by motortruck have actually been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found free from infestation. The number of inspection points for such certification will be limited and their location determined by shipping needs and further conditioned on the establishment at such points of provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the handling and safeguarding of such shipments during inspection. Such inspection may be discontinued and certification withheld by the inspector during periods of general or unusual flight of the beetles.

(2) When the fruits and vegetables have been handled or treated under the observation of an inspector in manner and by method to free them from any infestation.

(3) When the fruits and vegetables have originated outside the areas designated in this section, and are to be reshipped directly from freight yards, transfer points, or unloading docks within such areas, under provisions satisfactory to the inspector for safeguarding of such shipments pending certification and reshipment. Certificates on this basis will be issued without inspection only in cases where, in the judgment of the inspector, the shipments concerned have not been exposed to infestation while within such freight yards, transfer points, or unloading docks.

(4) When the fruits and vegetables were grown in districts where the fact has been established to the satisfaction of the inspector that no infestation exists and are to be shipped directly from the farms where grown to points outside the areas designated in paragraph (a) (1) of this section, or are shipped from infested districts where the fact has been established to the satisfaction of the inspector that the Japanese beetle has not begun or has ceased its flight.

(5) When the fruits and vegetables moving via refrigerator car from the area designated in this section have been inspected and loaded in a manner to prevent infestation, in a refrigerator car with closed or adequately screened doors and hatches, which car prior to loading has been determined by an inspector as fumigated or thoroughly swept and cleaned by the common carrier in a manner to rid it of infestation. During the interval between fumigation or cleaning and loading, such refrigerator car must be tightly closed and sealed. (For further requirements on the cleaning of refrigerator cars, see § 301.48–13.)

(6) When the fruits and vegetables moving via refrigerator car from the area designated in this section have been fumigated in the car, when deemed necessary in the judgment of the inspector, and when the doors and hatches of the car have been tightly closed or adequately screened under the supervision of an inspector.

Movement of Nursery and Ornamental Stock

§ 301.48–6. *Restrictions on the movement of nursery and ornamental stock.*—(a) *Control of movement.*—Nursery and ornamental stock as defined in § 301.48–1 shall not be moved interstate from the regulated areas to or through any point outside thereof, unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor by the inspector except as follows:

(1) The following articles, because of their growth or production, or their manufactured or processed condition, are considered innocuous as carriers of infestation and are, therefore, exempt from the requirements of certification.

(i) True bulbs, corms, and tubers, when dormant, except for storage growth, and when free from soil; and single dahlia tubers or small dahlia root divisions

when free from stems, cavities, and soil. Dahlia tubers, other than single tubers or small root divisions meeting these conditions, require certification.

(ii) Cut orchids; orchid plants when growing exclusively in Osmunda fiber; Osmunda fiber, Osmundine, or orchid peat (*Osmunda cinnamomea* and *O. claytoniana*).

(iii) (*a*) Floral designs or "set pieces," including wreaths, sprays, casket covers, and all formal florists' designs; bouquets and cut flowers not so prepared are not exempted; (*b*) trailing arbutus, or Mayflower (*Epigaea repens*), when free from soil, and when shipped during the period between October 16 and June 14, inclusive.

(iv) (*a*) Herbarium specimens, when dried, pressed, and treated; (*b*) mushroom spawn, in brick, flakes, or pure culture form.

(v) (*a*) Sheet moss (*Callicrgon schriberi* and *Thuridium recognitum*); (*b*) resurrection plant or bird's-nest moss (*Selaginella lepidophylla*); (*c*) sphagnum moss, bog moss, or peat moss (Sphagnaceae); (*d*) dyed moss.

(vi) Soil-free dried roots incapable of propagation.

(vii) Soil-free rooted cuttings.

(2) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of nursery and ornamental stock imported from foreign countries when reshipped from the port of entry in the unopened original container and labeled as to each container with a copy certificate of the country from which it was exported, a statement of the general nature and quantity of the contents, the name and address of the consignee, and the country and locality where grown.

(3) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of soil-free aquatic plants, and of portions of plants without roots and free from soil, except that a certificate is required during the period June 15 to October 15, inclusive (or between June 1 and October 15, inclusive, when consigned from Accomac County or Northampton County, Va.), for the movement of cut flowers from the area designated in § 301.48–5 interstate to points outside the regulated areas (§ 301.48–3).

(4) No certificate or permit will be required for the interstate movement of nursery and ornamental stock when transported by a common carrier on a through bill of lading either from an area not under regulation through a regulated area, or from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area.

(b) *Conditions governing the issuance of certificates and permits.*—For the purpose of certification of nursery and ornamental stock, nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of such stock will be classified as follows:

(1) *Class I.*—Nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of nursery and ornamental stock on or within approximately 500 feet of which no infestation has been found may be classified as class I. Upon compliance with the requirements of paragraph (b) (7) of this section nursery and ornamental stock may be certified by the inspector for shipment from such premises without further inspection, and without meeting the safeguards prescribed as a condition of interstate shipment of plants originating in nurseries or greenhouses of class III.

(2) *Class III.*—(i) Nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of nursery and ornamental stock on which either grubs in the soil or one or more beetles have been found, will be classified as class III, provided there are maintained on the premises subdivided class I areas, certified houses, frames, or plots or other certified areas. Such classification will not be granted to nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises that do not maintain certified or subdivided areas and require only infrequent certification. Such classification also may be given to nurseries, etc., where one or more beetles or grubs are found in the immediate proximity (within approximately 500 feet) of such nurseries, etc., on adjacent property or properties. In the case of nursery properties under single ownership and management but represented by parcels of land widely separated, such parcels may be independently classified either as class I or class III upon compliance with such conditions and safeguards as shall be required by the inspector. Similarly, unit nursery properties, which would otherwise fall in class III, may be open to subdivision, for the purpose of rating such subdivisions in classes I or III, when in the judgment of the inspector such action is warranted by scanty infestation limited to a portion of the nursery concerned: *Provided*, That the subdivision containing the infestation shall be clearly marked by boundaries of a permanent nature which shall be approximately 500 feet beyond the point where the infestation occurs.

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(ii) Upon compliance with paragraphs (b) (3), (6), and (7) of this section, nursery and ornamental stock may be certified by the inspector for shipment from such premises under any one of the following conditions: (*a*) That the roots shall be treated by means approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector; or (*b*) in the case of plants in which the root system is such that a thorough inspection may be made, that the soil shall be entirely removed from the stock by shaking or washing; or (*c*) that it shall be shown by evidence satisfactory to the inspector that the plants concerned were produced in a certified greenhouse.

(3) Greenhouses of class III may be certified upon compliance with all the following conditions with respect to the greenhouses themselves and to all potting beds, heeling-in areas, hotbeds, coldframes, and similar plots:

(i) Ventilators, doors, and all other openings in greenhouses or coldframes on premises in class III shall be kept screened in manner satisfactory to the inspector during the period of flight of the beetle, namely, south of the northern boundaries of Maryland and Delaware between June 1 and October 1, inclusive, or north thereof between June 15 and October 15, inclusive.

(ii) Prior to introduction into nurseries or greenhouses, sand, if contaminated with vegetable matter, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure taken from infested locations or which may have been exposed to infestation, must be sterilized or fumigated under the direction and supervision of, and in manner and by method satisfactory to, the inspector. If such sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure is not to be immediately used in such greenhouses, it must be protected from possible infestation in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector.

(iii) All potted plants placed in certified greenhouses of class III and all potted plants to be certified for interstate movement therefrom (*a*) shall be potted in certified soil; (*b*) shall, if grown outdoors south of the northern boundaries of Maryland and Delaware at any time between June 1 and October 1, inclusive, or north thereof at any time between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, be kept in screened frames while outdoors; (*c*) shall, if grown outdoors during any part of the year, be placed in beds in which the soil or other material shall have been treated in manner and by method approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to eliminate infestation; and (*d*) shall comply with such other safeguards as may be required by the inspector.

(4) Cut flowers may be certified for movement either (i) when they have been inspected by an inspector and found free from infestation, or (ii) when they have been grown on a class I establishment or in a certified greenhouse of class III and are transported under such safeguards as will in the judgment of the inspector prevent infestation. (See also paragraph (a) (3) of this section.)

(5) Nursery and ornamental stock originating on or moved from unclassified premises may be certified by the inspector under either one of the following conditions: (i) That the soil shall be entirely removed from the stock, or (ii) that the roots shall be treated by means approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector, or (iii) that it shall be shown by evidence satisfactory to the inspector that the accompanying soil was obtained at such points and under such conditions that in his judgment no infestation could exist therein.

(6) Nurserymen, florists, dealers, and others, in order to maintain a class III status, shall report immediately on forms provided for that purpose all their sales or shipments of nursery and ornamental stock, sand, if contaminated with vegetable matter, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure both to points outside the regulated areas and to other classified nurseries or greenhouses within the regulated area. Certification may be denied to any person who has omitted to make the report required by this section, and such denial of certification shall continue until the information so omitted has been supplied.

(7) Nurserymen, florists, dealers, and others, in order to maintain a class I status, or to maintain in a class III establishment, a class I subdivision, a certified plot, or a certified greenhouse, (i) shall restrict their purchases or receipts of nursery and ornamental stock, sand, if contaminated with vegetable matter soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, secured within the regulated area and intended for use on class I or certified premises, to articles which have been certified under these regulations as to each such article and the said certificate shall accompany the article when moved; (ii) shall obtain approval of the inspector before such articles are received on class I or certified premises or are taken into certified greenhouses; (iii) shall report immediately in writing all purchases or receipts of such articles secured from within the regulated area for

use on such premises; and (iv) shall also report immediately on forms provided for that purpose all their sales or shipments of such articles both to points outside the regulated areas and to other classified nurseries or greenhouses within the regulated areas. Certification may be denied to any person who has omitted to make the report or reports required by this section, and such denial of certification shall continue until the information so omitted has been supplied.

(8) Nursery and ornamental stock imported from foreign countries and not reshipped from the port of entry in the unopened original container may be certified for movement under these regulations when such stock has been inspected by an inspector and found free from infestation.

(9) Nursery and ornamental stock originating outside the regulated areas and certified stock originating in classified nurseries or greenhouses may be certified for reshipment from premises other than those on which they originated, under provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the safeguarding of such stock from infestation at the point of reshipment and en route and when found advisable by the inspector after reinspection and determination of freedom from infestation.

Movement of Soil and Similar Materials

§ 301.48–7. *Restrictions on the movement of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure.*—(a) *Control of movement.*—Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure shall not be moved interstate from any point in the regulated areas to or through any point outside thereof unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor by the inspector, except as follows:

(1) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of (i) fresh manure; (ii) sand and clay when free from vegetable matter; (iii) greensand marl; and (iv) such other sands and clays as have been treated or processed and subsequently handled in such manner that in the judgment of the inspector no Japanese beetle could exist therein.

(2) No restrictions are placed on the *interstate movement of manure, peat, compost, or humus* (i) *when dehydrated, shredded, ground, pulverized, or compressed, or* (ii) *when treated with crude petroleum or any other product having high potency as an insecticide.*

(3) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure imported from foreign countries when reshipped from the port of entry in the unopened original container and labeled as to each container with the country of origin, and when the shipment is further protected in manner or method satisfactory to the inspector.

(4) No certificate will be required for the interstate movement of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure when transported by a common carrier on a through bill of lading either from an area not under regulation through a regulated area, or from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area.

(b) *Conditions of certification.*—Certificates for the movement of restricted sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure may be issued under any one of the following conditions:

(1) When the articles to be moved have originated in districts included in the regulated area, but in which neither beetles nor grubs in soil have been found.

(2) When the material consists of mined, dredged, or other similar materials, and it has been determined by an inspector that no infestation could exist therein.

(3) When the material has been removed, under the supervision of an inspector, from a depth of more than 12 inches below the surface of the ground and either (i) is to be moved between October 16 and June 14, inclusive, or (ii) is loaded and shipped at points where it has been determined by an inspector that no general infestation of adult beetles exists, or (iii) when the cars and loading operations are protected by screening under the direction of and in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector.

(4) When the material has been fumigated with carbon disulfide or otherwise treated under the supervision of and in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector. Such fumigation or treatment will be required as a condition of certification of all restricted sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, except such as is loaded and shipped in compliance with subparagraphs (1), (2), or (3) of this paragraph.

Protection of Articles in Transit

§ 301.48–8. *Conditions governing the protection of restricted articles from infestation while in transit.*—Fruits and vegetables, nursery and ornamental stock,

and sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, moving interstate from or through the regulated areas to points outside thereof between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, shall at all times while they are in the regulated areas be screened, covered, or otherwise protected in manner or method satisfactory to the inspector for safeguarding the articles from infestation.

Trucks or other road vehicles transporting restricted articles may be sealed by the inspector at the point of inspection, and all such seals shall remain intact as long as the vehicle is en route within the regulated area.

Marking and Certification

§ 301.48–9. *Marking and certification a condition of interstate transportation.*—(a) Every box, basket, or other container of restricted articles listed in §§ 301.48–5, 6, and 7 shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a valid certificate or permit issued in compliance with these regulations. In the case of lot shipments by freight, one certificate attached to one of the containers and another certificate attached to the waybill will be sufficient.

(b) In the case of bulk carload shipments by rail, the certificate shall accompany the waybill, conductor's manifest, memorandum, or bill of lading pertaining to such shipment, and in addition each car shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a placard showing the number of the certificate or certificates accompanying the waybill.

(c) In the case of shipment by road vehicle, the certificates shall accompany the vehicle.

(d) Certificates shall be surrendered to the consignee upon delivery of the shipment.

Procedure for Applicants

§ 301.48–10. *General conditions governing inspection and issuance of certificates and permits.*—(a) Persons intending to move interstate any of the articles the movement of which is restricted in §§ 301.48–5, 6, and 7 shall make application for inspection and certification as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment, specifying in the application the article and quantity to be shipped, method of shipment, name and address of the consignor, and name and address of the consignee.

(b) Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble the articles at such points as the inspector shall designate and so to place them that inspection may readily be made; if not so placed, inspection may be refused. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the shipper.

(c) Certificates and permits shall be used in connection with the transportation of only those articles intended to be covered thereby.

(d) Where the apparent absolute freedom from infestation of any of the articles enumerated cannot be determined by the inspector, certification will be refused.

(e) Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of restricted articles by truck or other road vehicle from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area, except for the movement of fruits and vegetables as specified in paragraph (a) (1) (ii) of § 301.48–5.

Certificates May Be Canceled

§ 301.48–11. *Cancelation of certificates.*—Certificates issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled by the inspector and further certification refused, either for any failure of compliance with the conditions of these regulations or violation of them, or whenever in the judgment of the inspector the further use of such certificates might result in the dissemination of infestation.

Shipments Inspected En Route

§ 301.48–12. *Inspection in transit.*—Any car, vehicle, basket, box, or other container moved interstate or offered to a common carrier for shipment interstate, which contains or which the inspector has probable cause to believe contains either infestations, infested articles, or articles the movement of which is restricted by these regulations, shall be subject to inspection by an inspector at any time or place, and when actually found to involve danger of dissemination

of Japanese beetle to uninfested localities, measures to eliminate infestation may be required as a condition of further transportation or delivery.

Cleaning of Vehicles

§ 301.48–13. *Thorough cleaning required of trucks, wagons, cars, boats, and other vehicles and containers before moving interstate.*—Trucks, wagons, cars, boats, and other vehicles and containers which have been used in transporting any article covered by these regulations within the regulated areas shall not thereafter be moved interstate until they have been thoroughly swept and cleaned by the carrier at a point within the regulated area. Refrigerator cars originating in the area designated in § 301.48–5 into which fruits or vegetables are to be loaded for interstate movement from any regulated area shall be thoroughly swept or cleaned or fumigated prior to loading as may be required by the inspector.

Articles for Experimental and Scientific Purposes

§ 301.48–14. *Shipments for experimental and scientific purposes.*—Articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine showing compliance with such conditions.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of March 1942.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

PENALTIES

The Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), provides that no person shall ship or offer for shipment to any common carrier, nor shall any common carrier receive for transportation or transport, nor shall any person carry or transport from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States or from any quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds * * * or any other article * * * specified in the notice of quarantine * * * in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It also provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

STATE AND FEDERAL INSPECTION

Certain of the quarantined States have promulgated or are about to promulgate quarantine regulations restricting intrastate movement supplemental to the Federal quarantine. These State regulations are enforced in cooperation with the Federal authorities. Copies of either the Federal or State quarantine orders may be obtained by addressing the United States Department of Agriculture, 266 Glenwood Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.

Subsidiary offices are maintained at the following locations:

Connecticut: Agricultural Experiment Station, 123 Huntington Street, New Haven, Conn.

Delaware: Room 210, New Post Office Building, Dover, Del.

Maryland:

2 Sherwood Avenue, Pikesville, Md.

Washington County Annex Building, Hagerstown, Md.

Room 205, New Post Office Building, Main Street, Salisbury, Md.

Massachusetts: 144 Woody Street, Waltham, Mass.
New Jersey:
Kotler Building, Main and High Streets, Glassboro, N. J.
P. O. Box 1, Trenton, N. J., or Yardville Road, White Horse, N. J.
New York:
Room 838, 641 Washington Street, New York, N. Y.
Room 200, 2507 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Ohio: 21065 Euclid Avenue, Euclid, Ohio.
Pennsylvania:
Room 303, Post Office Building, Harrisburg, Pa.
6905 Torresdale Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Room 438–K, New Post Office Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Virginia:
Room 217, New Federal Building, Granby Street and Brambleton Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
17 North Boulevard, Richmond, Va.
West Virginia: 245 West Philadelphia Avenue, Bridgeport, W. Va.

Arrangements may be made for inspection and certification of shipments from the District of Columbia by calling Republic 4142, branch 2598, inspection house of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 224 Twelfth Street SW., Washington, D. C.

GENERAL OFFICES OF STATES COOPERATING

Department of Entomology, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.
Board of Agriculture, Dover, Del.
State horticulturist, Augusta, Maine.
Department of Entomology, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.
Division of Plant Pest Control, Department of Agriculture, Statehouse, Boston. Mass.
Deputy commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Durham, N. H.
Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Trenton, N. J.
Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y.
Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.
Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.
Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Statehouse, Providence, R. I.
Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Montpelier, Vt.
Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Richmond, Va.
State entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Charleston, W. Va.

[Copies of the foregoing quarantine were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register March 23, 1942, 11:57 a. m.; 7 F. R. 2202.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Washington, D. C., March 20, 1942.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has promulgated a revision of the regulations of the Japanese beetle quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 48), effective on and after March 24, 1942. New areas brought within the regulated areas include parts or all of the counties of Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Prince Georges, and Washington, Md., parts of Ontario and Monroe Counties, N. Y., Meadville, Pa., Charlottesville, Danville, Schoolfield, and Front Royal, Va., Paden City and one district in Tyler County, W. Va. The area from which the movement of fruits and vegetables by motor-truck or refrigerator car is regulated (§ 301.48–5) has been extended to include additional sections in Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties, Md., and in Berks, Cumberland, Lehigh, Northampton, and York Counties, Pa. Charlottesville, Va., is added as an isolated regulated point to which such fruit and vegetable shipments may move only under certification. Restrictions on cut flowers are now confined to shipments from the heavily infested area interstate to points outside

the regulated areas. Soil-free rooted cuttings and fresh manure are exempt from certification. There are other slight modifications. Copies of the revised regulations may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Times, Hartford, Conn., March 31, 1942; the Evening Journal, Wilmington, Del., March 30, 1942; The Evening Star, Washington, D. C., March 30, 1942; the Press-Herald Portland, Maine, March 31, 1942; the Baltimore Sun, Baltimore, Md., March 30, 1942; the Post, Boston, Mass., March 30, 1942; the Union, Manchester, N. H., March 31, 1942; the News, Newark, N. J., March 30, 1942; the Times, New York, N. Y., March 30, 1942; the Press, Cleveland, Ohio, March 30, 1942; the Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., March 28, 1942; the Bulletin, Providence, R. I., March 30, 1942; the Free Press, Burlington, Vt., March 31, 1942; the News-Leader, Richmond, Va., April 7, 1942; the Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., March 30, 1942.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE (NO. 64)

TEXAS CITRUS FRUIT HARVEST EXTENDED

[Press notice]

JANUARY 23, 1942.

Under a modification of the Mexican fruitfly Federal quarantine regulations announced today by the Department of Agriculture, the harvest season for oranges and grapefruit from the Texas counties of Brooks, Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy has been extended through May 31, for this year, provided conditions of infestation do not necessitate an earlier closing.

The harvest season normally closes, under the regulations, on April 30, except that the grapefruit harvest in the counties of Dimmit, LaSalle, and Webb ends with the last day of February. The harvest begins on September 1. The quarantine regulations require a fruit-free period between harvests to prevent fruitfly infestations in the lower Rio Grande Valley.

It is believed that no risk of infestation is involved in this modification, the Department said, as intensive inspection has resulted in finding no fruitflies in any stage of development. The longer harvest will, furthermore, provide a more orderly marketing of this year's large crop of oranges and grapefruit.

The area under regulation includes the Texas counties of Brooks, Cameron, Dimmit, Hidalgo, La Salle, Webb, Willacy, and part of Jim Wells County.

Extension of the harvest season, which became effective January 20, under administrative instructions of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, was announced after consultation with the Texas State Department of Agriculture.

B. E. P. Q. 521. Effective January 20, 1942

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

MEXICAN FRUITFLY REGULATIONS MODIFIED—HARVESTING SEASON EXTENDED

§ 301.64–5d *Administrative instructions modifying the restrictions of the Mexican fruitfly quarantine by extending the harvesting season on oranges and grapefruit.*—Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the third proviso of § 301.64, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Notice of Quarantine No. 64], it having been determined by me that a modification may be safely made without increasing the risk of spread of the Mexican fruitfly, § 301.64–5 (a) [paragraph (a) of regulation 5 supplemental to this quarantine] is hereby modified effective January 20, 1942, to extend the harvesting season for oranges and

grapefruit for the Texas counties of Brooks, Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy to the close of May 31 for the year 1942, provided conditions of infestation do not necessitate an earlier closing date.

The host-free period for oranges and grapefruit, under this modification, will begin June 1 and continue through August 31, 1942, inclusive, in the above-named counties.

In the counties of Dimmit, La Salle, and Webb, the grapefruit harvesting season closes on February 28, 1942, under the regulations, and the orange harvesting season closes on April 30 as to these three counties and the portion of Jim Wells County which is under regulation. No modification is made as to the harvesting seasons in these counties (7 C. F. R. § 301.64–5; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161).

Done at Washington, D. C., this 17th day of January 1942.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief.

[Copies of foregoing instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the State of Texas.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register January 20, 1942, 2:51 p. m.; 7 F. R. 444.]

B. E. P. Q. 503, Fourth Revision. Effective January 9, 1942.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 72)

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFIED—TREATMENTS AUTHORIZED

Introductory note.—Recent investigational work has shown that it is possible to destroy all stages of the white-fringed beetles (*Pantomorus* spp.) in soil, with either carbon disulphide or methyl bromide applied as a liquid, provided the temperature of the soil is sufficiently high and the period of exposure is long enough. The administrative instructions in this circular, specifying the various authorized methods of treatment of plants in soil, and of potting soil, are therefore hereby revised by authorizing the above treatment for soil plots, plunging beds, and potting soil (see paragraph (c)).

All treatments apply to the various species of white-fringed beetles.

This circular supersedes all instructions in Circulars B. E. P. Q. 486, 489, and previous issues of 503.

§ 301.72–5c.[2] *Administrative instructions—Treatments authorized.*—Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by paragraph (*a*) of § 301.72–5, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Regulation 5 of Notice of Quarantine No. 72 on account of the white-fringed beetle], the following methods of treatment are hereby authorized effective January 9, 1942, when carried out under the supervision of an authorized inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(a) *Plants in pots or in soil balls.*

(1) *Methyl bromide fumigation at atmospheric pressures.*—(i) Fumigation must be done with methyl bromide at a dosage of 1 pound per 1,000 cubic feet, including the space occupied by the plants, for a period of 4 hours, the soil masses and the air in the fumigation chamber to be at a temperature of not less than 85° F.

(ii) Such fumigation shall apply only to those plants in 3-inch pots or smaller, or in soil balls not greater than 3 inches in diameter when spherical or thicker than 3 inches if not spherical, and the plants shall be stacked on racks so that the gas mixture can have access to all sides of the pots or the soil balls.

(iii) The fumigation shall be done in a tight chamber with gas-tight doors.

(iv) After the chamber is loaded and closed, the appropriate amount of methyl bromide shall be volatilized therein, and the air-gas mixture shall be

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[2] Superseding §§ 301.72–5a and b.

circulated by means of a fan or blower throughout the entire 4-hour fumigation period.

(v) The use of a fumigation chamber, lined with sheet metal throughout and with a metal-covered door closing against gaskets and held tightly in place by refrigerator door fasteners, is recommended.

(2) *Methyl bromide fumigation under partial vacuum.*—(i) Fumigation under partial vacuum equivalent to at least 24.5 inches of mercury must be done with a dosage of 4 pounds of methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet of chamber space, including the space occupied by the commodity, with an exposure of 1½ hours, the vacuum to be maintained throughout the entire period.

(ii) The temperature of the soil balls shall be 75° F. or above, and the diameter of the soil balls shall be not greater than 11 inches if spherical, or thicker than 11 inches if not spherical.

(iii) The fumigant-air mixture shall be circulated in the fumigation chamber by means of a fan the first 15 minutes of the exposure period to mix the vaporized fumigant thoroughly with the air in the chamber and bring it in contact with the surface of the soil balls. The soil balls shall be washed with one or more changes of air at the end of the exposure period.

(iv) A standard vacuum fumigation chamber which can be closed tight and will withstand an external pressure of at least one atmosphere is required. A vacuum pump of sufficient capacity to reduce the pressure within the vacuum chamber to the equivalent of 3 inches of mercury (a 27-inch vacuum at sea level) in not more than 20 minutes is necessary.

(3) *Methyl bromide solution.*—(i) *Treatment method.*—(Applicable to all regulated areas.)

(*a*) The soil balls around the roots of plants must be buried in sand and plunged in boxes or trays which are watertight and approximately 1 foot deep.

(*b*) A 2-inch space filled with sand shall be provided between the soil balls, also above and beneath them.

(*c*) Such soil balls shall be treated with a solution of methyl bromide and alcohol at a concentration of 0.3 percent methyl bromide and 0.6 percent denatured ethyl alcohol by volume in water. The solution is to be prepared by first mixing the methyl bromide and alcohol together and then adding this mixture to the water and mixing thoroughly.

(*d*) The aqueous solution of methyl bromide and alcohol shall then be applied evenly over the surface of the sand around the plants at the rate of 40 gallons per 100 square feet of surface area by means of a sprinkling can or sprayer.

(ii) *Type of material, exposure, and temperature.*

(*a*) In Orleans Parish, including the city of New Orleans, Saint Bernard Parish, and regulated parts of Jefferson and Plaquemines Parishes, La., the treatment shall be applied only to plants in soil balls not greater than 7 inches in diameter, nor greater than 7 inches in thickness when not spherical. After the required dosage has been applied, the soil balls shall remain embedded in the sand for a period of 8 hours. The temperature of the soil balls during the treatment shall not be lower than 65° F.

(*b*) In all regulated areas other than Orleans Parish, including the city of New Orleans, Saint Bernard Parish, and regulated parts of Jefferson and Plaquemines Parishes, La., the treatment shall be applied to soil balls not greater than 8 inches in diameter, nor greater than 8 inches in thickness when not spherical. After the required dosage has been applied, the soil balls shall remain embedded in the sand for a period of 6 hours. The temperature of the soil balls during the treatment shall not be lower than 62° F.

(b) *Potting soil.*

(1) *Carbon disulphide fumigation.*—(i) Potting soil shall be treated in a container with carbon disulphide at a dosage of 2 pounds per cubic yard of soil for a period of 48 hours.

(ii) The grade of carbon disulphide shall be comparable to U. S. P. grade having a specific gravity of 1.25 at 68° F.

(iii) The container shall be tight, preferably lined with sheet metal, and shall have a tight cover or be covered with a tarpaulin immediately after the fumigant is applied. The container shall not be more than 36 inches deep.

(iv) The soil shall be friable, and wet soil shall not be treated by this method. The fumigant shall be applied to the soil in holes 3 inches deep, the dosage to be evenly divided among holes 1 foot apart over the surface of the soil, and the fumigant shall be covered with soil as soon as it is applied.

(v) The temperature of the soil shall not be lower than 40° F. during the entire time of treatment.

(vi) The condition of the soil and the apparatus used and the method of application of the fumigant must meet with the approval of an authorized inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(2) *Methyl bromide fumigation.*—(i) Potting soil must be treated in a container with methyl bromide in a dosage of 40 cubic centimeters of methyl bromide per cubic yard of soil for a period of 48 hours.

(ii) The sides, bottom, and seams of the container shall be tight, preferably lined with sheet metal, and shall have a tight cover or be covered with a tarpaulin immediately after the fumigant is applied.

(iii) The temperature of the soil shall not be lower than 40° F. during the entire time of treatment.

(iv) The condition of the soil and the apparatus used and the method of application of the fumigant must meet the approval of an authorized inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(3) *Heat treatment.*—(i) Live steam, under pressure of 80 pounds or more per square inch, shall be applied through a grid of perforated pipes at the bottom of the sterilizing box or truck body containing the soil, for a period of 45 minutes or until all parts of the load reach a temperature of 200° F.

(ii) The grids shall be constructed of 1-inch pipes, perforated with holes $\frac{3}{32}$ inch in diameter on the upper side and connecting at one end to a manifold into which the steam is introduced.

(iii) The layer of soil in the sterilizing box shall not be more than 2 feet, 6 inches deep.

(4) *Methyl bromide and carbon disulphide.*—(See instructions in paragraph (c).)

(c) *Soil plots, plunging beds, and potting soil.*

(1) *Methyl bromide.*—(i) Inject the liquid methyl bromide into the soil at a depth of 6 inches by means of a hollow needle or other suitable injector at the rate of 4.7 milliliters per square foot or 7 milliliters per 1½ square feet of soil surface.

(ii) After treatment has been applied to the plot the soil should be covered with 10- or 15-pound building paper, lapped 4 inches and weighted down so that it will not be blown off.

(iii) The soil must be at a temperature not lower than 45° F. at a depth of 6 inches when the treatment is applied. At temperatures from 45° to 62° inclusive the soil must be kept covered for a period of 6 days to insure complete mortality of all eggs, larvae, pupae, and adults of the insect which may be present in the soil under treatment. At temperatures above 62° the soil must be kept so covered for a period of not less than 4 days.

(2) *Carbon disulphide.*—(i) The insecticide shall be applied at the rate of 33 milliliters per square foot of soil surface, the liquid to be poured into holes at least 6 inches deep and 1 inch in diameter at the top, and covered immediately with earth.

(ii) After application the plot should be covered with 10- to 15-pound building paper which shall remain in position for at least 4 days in order to insure complete mortality of any eggs, larvae, pupae, or adults of white-fringed beetles that may be present.

(iii) The treatment shall not be applied to soil which is below 80° F. in temperature at a depth of 6 inches.

(d) *Disclaimer.*—There has been opportunity to test these treatments on only relatively few varieties of plants and in authorizing the movement of potted plants, nursery stock, or soil treated according to the requirements stated above, it is understood that no liability shall attach either to the United States Department of Agriculture or to any of its employees in the event of injury to either plants or operators.

(e) *Caution.*—(1) *Methyl bromide.*—(i) Methyl bromide is a gas at ordinary temperatures. It is colorless and practically odorless in concentrations used for fumigation of plants or potting soil. It is a poison and the operators should use gas masks approved by the United States Bureau of Mines for use with methyl bromide, when exposed to the gas in concentrations used in fumigation, or while preparing the solution. The plants in the fumigation chamber should be well aerated by blowing air through them, and the room adequately ventilated before it is entered. After fumigating the potting soil by methyl bromide the cover should be removed and the soil allowed to become aerated.

(ii) The method for application of methyl bromide described in paragraph (c) provides a closed system in which the operator is not exposed to a dangerous concentration of the gas provided there is no leakage in any exposed portion of

the equipment. Extreme care should be exercised to keep all joints of such apparatus tight and replace any defective parts to prevent accident. The operator should avoid getting any liquid methyl bromide on his clothing or his body at any time.

(2) *Carbon disulphide.*

(i) The vapor of carbon disulphide is inflammable and explosive. At a temperature of 297° F. it may take fire spontaneously and in the presence of certain metals, particularly copper, it may ignite at considerably lower temperatures. It must be kept away from fire, and from hot objects such as electric light bulbs, unprotected brush-type motors, steam pipes, etc. Lighted cigars, cigarettes, or pipes must never be brought near carbon disulphide.

(ii) Carbon disulphide is a blood poison, but poisoning by this chemical is rare. Exposure to the vapor may cause giddiness and headache. When these symptoms develop, the individual should get into the open air.

(7 C. F. R., § 301.72–5; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 6th day of January 1942.

P. N. Annand,
Chief.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register January 13, 1942, 11:18 a. m.; 7 F. R. 239.]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

WAKELAND TO HEAD DIVISION OF GRASSHOPPER CONTROL

[Press notice]

February 4, 1942.

The Department of Agriculture today announced creation of the Division of Grasshopper Control within the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to supervise cooperative programs with the States in control of grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, and chinch bugs. Leader of the new division is Dr. Claude Wakeland, said Dr. P. N. Annand, Chief of the Bureau.

While programs of control for chinch bugs, Mormon crickets, and grasshoppers have been in operation for a number of years, this is the first time that the work has been unified under one division. Headquarters for this division will remain in Denver, Colo., where they have been since 1940. Doctor Wakeland, who has had field direction of the cooperative programs of grasshopper and Mormon cricket control since 1939, was born August 2, 1888, at LaJara, Colo. He attended public school in Denver, graduated from Colorado State College with a B. S. degree in 1914, received an M. S. from the same institution in 1924, and in 1934 received a Ph. D. from Ohio State University.

He started active work in entomology with the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station. In 1920 he was appointed extension entomologist for the University of Idaho, and 1928 was made head of the Department of Entomology at that University.

In 1938 he was appointed to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine as project leader on Mormon cricket control with headquarters in Salt Lake City, and the following year was made field director of the combined grasshopper and Mormon cricket control programs.

B. E. P. Q. 519, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF CUBA

Modification of Restrictions Affecting Broomcorn

February 23, 1942.

The Cuban Ministry of Agriculture, in Resolution No. 7, dated January 5, 1942, authorized for a period of 1 year from that date, the importation into Cuba of broomcorn (*Holcus*) plants and parts thereof, raw materials used in the manufacture of brooms, when accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, issued by a competent official in the country of origin and legalized by a Cuban consul, stating that the product has been carefully selected and that it is free from *Pyrausta nubilalis* (European corn borer) and other insects. Importers will be required to vacuum fumigate their importations with hydrocyanic acid gas,

under the supervision of the Plant Quarantine Service, within 10 days after unloading.

Importations are exempt from these requirements when they comply with those of Article 7 of Decree No. 2745 (see page 5 of B. E. P. Q. 519).

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 520.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BURMA

JANUARY 13, 1942.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of Burma has been prepared for the information of exporters of plants and plant products to that country and plant quarantine officials.

The text, which was prepared by Richard Faxon, District Supervisor, Certification for Export, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, consists of digests of notifications issued by the Agricultural Branch of the Department of Agriculture and Forests, Rangoon, Burma, on the following dates: December 16, 1940; January 15, February 28, April 24, and June 2, 1941. It was reviewed by the Secretary to the Government of Burma.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 520.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BURMA

BASIC LEGISLATION

JANUARY 13, 1942.

[DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS AGRICULTURAL BRANCH, RANGOON, BURMA. NOTIFICATION NO. 377, DECEMBER 16, 1940; NOTIFICATION NO. 13 (CORRIGENDUM), JANUARY 15, 1941; NOTIFICATION NO. 56, FEBRUARY 28, 1941; NOTIFICATION NO. 89, APRIL 24, 1941; NOTIFICATION NO. 141, JUNE 2, 1941.]

In accordance with the provisions of the Insects and Pests Act and in supersession of all previous orders, the Governor makes the following order for the purpose of prohibiting, regulating, and restricting the import into Burma of the articles hereinafter specified.

CONCISE SUMMARY

CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENTS

A Federal certificate is required with all plants, other than fruits and vegetables intended for consumption, in a prescribed form (page 6). (By definition, "plant" does not include seeds) (par. 5).

A certificate from the consignor and a Federal certificate in relation to potato wart disease are required with shipments of potatoes (par. 6).

A special certificate issued by the Entomologist, Burma, is required with plants used for the purpose of introducing parasitic insects into Burma (pars. 3 and 4).

Two certificates are required with importations of rubber plants (par. 7), citrus plants (par. 8), and unmanufactured tobacco (par. 9).

A special certificate is required with importations of sugarcane (par. 10).

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Cotton, unginned (par. 15 (1)).

Gram (chick pea, *Cicer arietinum*) (par. 16).

"Mexican jumping bean" (*Sebastiania palmeri*) (par. 12 (b)).

Sugarcane from the Fiji Islands, New Guinea, Australia, and the Philippine Islands (par. 10).

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Berseem (Egyptian clover) seeds (pars. 12 (a) and 14).
Citrus plants (par. 8).
Coffee plants, seeds, and beans (par. 13).
Cottonseed (pars. 12 (a) and 15 (2)).
Flaxseed (par. 12 (a)).
Hevea rubber plants and seeds (par. 11).
Potatoes (par. 6).
Rubber plants (par. 7).
Sugarcane from countries other than the Fiji Islands, New Guinea, Australia, and the Philippine Islands (par. 10).

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Fruits and vegetables intended for consumption.
Roasted or ground coffee (par. 13).

General Regulations

NOTIFICATION NO. 377

1. *Definitions.*—(i) "Official certificate" means a certificate granted by the proper officer or authority in the country of origin. (In the United States the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been designated by the Burmese authorities as the proper authority to issue such certificates.)
(ii) "Plant" means a living plant or part thereof, but does not include seeds.
(iii) All provisions referring to plants or seeds shall apply also to all packing material used in packing or wrapping such plants or seeds.

RESTRICTIONS ON MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

2. No plant shall be imported into Burma by letter or parcel post, except sugarcane for planting intended to be grown under the personal supervision of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, East Central Circle, Pyinmana. (See also par 10.)
3. No plants shall be imported into Burma by air, except those used for the purpose of introducing living insects accompanied by a special certificate from the Entomologist, Burma, stating that the plants are imported for such purpose, and sugarcane for the Deputy Director of Agriculture, East Central Circle, Pyinmana, if the conditions of paragraph 10 are satisfied.

FUMIGATION REQUIRED

4. No plants, other than fruits and vegetables intended for consumption, potatoes, and unmanufactured tobacco, either raw or cured, shall be imported into Burma by sea, except after fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas at the port of Rangoon, except that plants which are used for the purpose of introducing insect parasites may be imported without fumigation when accompanied by the required special certificate from the Entomologist, Burma. (Another proviso relates to rubber plants grown in Sumatra or in the Federated Malay States.)

CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

5 No plants, other than unmanufactured tobacco imported from India, fruits and vegetables intended for consumption, and potatoes, shall be imported into Burma by sea unless accompanied by an official certificate that they are free from injurious insects and diseases. The certificate shall be in the form prescribed, or in a form as near thereto as may be and supplying all the information called for in the prescribed form. (See p. 6.)

Specific Restrictions

POTATOES

6. Potatoes shall not be imported into Burma by sea or by air, except from India, unless they are accompanied by—

(a) A certificate from the consignor stating fully in what country, and in what district of such country, the potatoes were grown and guaranteeing that wart disease was not known to exist on the farms where the potatoes were grown; and

(b) An official certificate that no case of wart disease of potatoes has been known during the 12 months preceding the date of the certificate, within 5 miles of the place where the potatoes were grown.

RUBBER PLANTS, INCLUDING HEVEA

7. Rubber plants imported into Burma by sea must be accompanied by two certificates, the form prescribed in paragraph 5 and an official certificate affirming that the estate from which the plants originated, or that the individual plants, are free from *Fomes lignosus*, *Sphacrostilbe repens*, *Dothidella ulei* (*Melanopsammopsis ulei*) (*Fusicladium macrosporium*), and *Oidium heveae*.

11.[3] Hevea rubber plants and seeds shall not be imported into Burma from America or the West Indies except by the Director of Agriculture, Burma.

CITRUS PLANTS AND CUTTINGS

8. No lemon, lime, orange, grapefruit, or other citrus plants, or cuttings thereof, shall be imported into Burma unless, in addition to the certificate prescribed in paragraph 5, they are accompanied by an official certificate affirming that they are free from the *Mal Secco* caused by *Deuterophoma tracheiphila*, or that the disease does not exist in the country in which they were grown.

UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO

9. Unmanufactured tobacco, either raw or cured, shall not be imported into Burma by sea unless, in addition to the certificate prescribed in paragraph 5, it is accompanied by an official certificate affirming that *Ephestia elutella* does not occur in the country of origin.

SUGARCANE

10. Importation of sugarcane into Burma by sea from the Fiji Islands, New Guinea, Australia, or the Philippine Islands is prohibited absolutely. From other countries sugarcane may be imported into Burma by sea or by air, only by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, East Central Circle, Pyinmana, to be grown by him in quarantine for 1 year, when accompanied by an official certificate stating that the sugarcane has been examined and found free from cane borers, scale insects, white flies, root disease (any form), pineapple disease, *Ceratostomella paradoxa* or *Thielaviopsis paradoxa*, sereh dwarf disease, leaf scald, and cane gummosis, that it was obtained from a crop which was free from mosaic and streak diseases, and that the Fiji disease of sugarcane does not occur in the country of export.

SEEDS OF FLAX, BERSEEM, AND COTTON

12. (a) Seeds of flax, berseem (Egyptian clover), and cotton shall not be imported into Burma by air, or by letter or parcel post otherwise than by sea.

14. Flaxseed and berseem seed may be imported by sea only under a license issued by the Director of Agriculture, Burma.

15. (2) Cottonseed may be imported by sea for experimental purposes only by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Myingyan Circle, Meiktila, in quantities not exceeding one hundredweight (112 pounds) in any one consignment, through the port of Rangoon only, to be fumigated upon arrival with carbon bisulfide.

COFFEE

13. Coffee plants, seeds, and beans shall not be imported into Burma except for experimental planting purposes by the Director of Agriculture, Burma, or the Principal Agricultural Officer, Federated Shan States. This prohibition does not apply to roasted and ground coffee.

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[3] The numbered paragraphs do not follow in sequence, because an effort has been made to assemble the paragraphs on "Specific Restrictions" in one place, to be followed by the paragraphs on "Prohibitions."

PROHIBITIONS

MEXICAN JUMPING BEANS

12. (b) The importation of "Mexican jumping beans" (*Sebastiania palmeri* of the family Euphorbiaceae) into Burma is prohibited absolutely.

UNGINNED COTTON

13. (1) Unginned cotton shall not be imported by sea or by air.

GRAM

16. The importation of gram (chick pea, *Cicer arietinum*) into Burma is prohibited absolutely.

PRESCRIBED FORM OF CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the plant(s), living plant(s), or plant products, a representative sample of the plant(s), living plant(s), or plant products (strike out the words not applicable) included in the consignment, of which particulars are given below, were/was thoroughly examined on the_____(date) by _____(name), a duly authorized official of _____(country of origin), and found to be healthy, no evidence of the presence of any injurious insect, pest, or disease [destructive to agricultural or horticultural crops or to trees or bushes having been found in/on them and that the consignment (including the packing) covered by this certificate has/has not been treated in the following manner (e. g. fumigated with_____ or disinfected with_____)] _____ prior / immediately subsequent to inspection. Inspected / Not inspected in the field by a duly authorized inspector on _____.

_____
(Signature)

_____
(Official status)

Date_____.
Number and description of packages_____.
Distinguishing marks_____.
Description of plants or plant products or parts thereof_____.
Stated to be grown at_____.
Exported by _____.
Name and address of consignee_____.
Name of vessel or particulars of route_____.
Date of shipment_____.
Port or place of entry_____.
Additional certificate(s) attached_____.

(Give here details of any special certificate or certificates issued in respect of imports specifically scheduled.)

(According to information received from the Secretary to the Government of Burma, the standard export certificate, Form EQ–375, will be acceptable on condition that it contains all the information called for in the above form. A statement should be made under "Qualifying Notations" that the certification includes packing material. In addition, the names and addresses of the shipper and consignee should be given in the body of the certificate, along with the date of shipment and port or place of entry. In case the certification is in relation to fumigation, a description of the treatment should be given under "Qualifying Notations.")

B. E. P. Q. 522.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

FEBRUARY 12, 1942.

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Ecuador has been prepared for the information of exporters of domestic plants and plant products to that country, and for plant quarantine officials.

The circular was prepared by Richard Faxon, District Supervisor, Certification for Export, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from a translation of an Executive Decree of February 15, 1940, and Regulatory Decrees relating to animals and plants issued November 17, 1925, and January 25, 1926, and reviewed by the Director General of Agriculture and Animal Industry of Ecuador.

The information in this circular is believed to be correct and sufficiently complete for its purpose up to the time of preparation, but it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

P. N. Annand,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Basic Legislation

An Executive Decree of February 15, 1940, established general plant and animal health regulations, and provided for the establishment of a phytosanitary service charged with the inspection of plants. This service administers regulations issued November 17, 1925 (effective January 1, 1926), and January 25, 1926, in relation to importations of plants and plant products.

Concise Summary

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Cottonseed, cotton bolls, or raw cotton from countries infested with the cotton boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.).

Plants and plant products for planting or propagation in Ecuador from infected regions.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Hay or straw, live plants, seeds, cuttings, sprouts, buds, grafts, etc., must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate.

Parcel-post shipments of seeds, cuttings, etc., must be certified to be in healthy condition by the shipper.

Consular visa is required with official phytosanitary certificates and will be supplied free of charge.

General Regulations

[Decrees of November 17, 1925, and January 26, 1926]

Article 1. Relates to animal quarantines.

Art. 2. The importation is prohibited of hay and straw, live plants, seeds, cuttings, sprouts, buds, grafts, etc., which come from disease-infected places. Said plants and parts thereof, even though they may be shipped in small quantities by mail, must be accompanied by a certificate issued by an Official Entomologist, or by the phytosanitary authorities of the country of origin, in which it is stated that the plants or parts thereof are not infested with any insect or infected by any fungus disease and that they have been properly disinfected. (See also Revision of January 25, 1926, regarding parcel-post shipments.)

This certificate must be certified by the Ecuadoran consul in the country of shipment.

In the particular case of cottonseed, cotton bolls, and raw cotton, the certificate visaed by the consul must state under oath or formal declaration, that the bolls or seeds come from a country in which the cotton boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.) does not exist.

Art. 3. The consuls are required to keep close watch of all shipments covered by these regulations, and to report to the Ministry of Agriculture concerning the occurrence and disappearance of insect pests and plant diseases in the country in which they reside, in order to safeguard the interest of Ecuador from pests which might be imported with restricted material.

Art. 4. Consular authorities, Customs inspectors, the Smuggling Patrol, and Postmasters are entrusted with the fulfillment of these regulations.

Art. 5. Customs inspectors and postmasters are required to notify the Department of Agriculture of all importations of plants, seeds, etc., passing through their offices, and to send a copy of the certificate accompanying such shipments handled by them with each notification.

REVISION AGREED UPON JANUARY 25, 1926

PARCEL-POST SHIPMENTS

ARTICLE 1. All shipments of seeds, cuttings, shoots, buds, grafts, bulbs, etc., except cottonseed, cotton bolls, and raw cotton, coming from foreign countries in small quantities by mail are exempt from the official certification requirement. However, the foreign shipper of such products must send with each shipment a certificate in which he testifies as to the healthy condition of the material.

ART. 2. Postmasters are required to send copies of such certificates to the Department of Agriculture.

ART. 3. If such certified plant material is found in bad condition, diseased, or infested with insects by the addressee, he shall notify the Department of Agriculture immediately. In case further examination by Department inspectors confirms his report, the result of the inspection will be published in the Official Bulletin of the Department.

ART. 4. In the event that parcel-post packages containing seeds, plants, etc., arrive without health certificates of any kind, the postal authorities must advise the Department of Agriculture, or the nearest plant inspector, by telegraph, giving necessary details of the shipment and hold same for disposition by the plant-inspection authorities.

ART. 5. Consular visa required by previous decrees in connection with official certificates will be supplied free of charge.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period January 1 to March 31, 1942, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Pedro Aguilar	Brownsville, Tex.	8 avocados	$1
Elena Aceves Lavios	do	1 cherimoya	1
Miguel Escobar	do	1 mango	1
Jose Angel Guiterrez	do	2 oranges	1
Jose Villareal	do	5 potatoes	1
Castrimira Rangel	Del Rio, Tex.	2 oranges	1
Jose Rosado	do	4 oranges	1
Inocente Villanueva	do	3 oranges	1
Luis Castorena	do	6 avocados	1
Donaciano Arauza	Eagle Pass, Tex.	2 oranges	1
Juan Chacon	do	9 guavas	1
Andrea Fuentes	do	2 oranges	1
Luz Maldonado	do	2 mangoes	1
Bessie Jefferson	do	1 orange	1
Abdias Gomez	Hidalgo, Tex.	6 avocados	1
Romana Zamora de Paloma	do	1 orange, and 4 ounces tree seed	1
Regino Camocho	do	1 orange	1
Juan Gayado	do	1 cutting (ornamental vine)	1
Marcella Munoz	do	5 plants	1
L. Ruebeck	do	14 oranges	1
Rosa Torres	do	2 avocados	1
Cruz Rodriguez	do	2 plants	1
Francisco Luna	do	7 oranges	1
Angelo Ranoldo	do	19 nodes sugarcane, 3 sapotes, 4 avocados, 101 coffee berries, 1 pound tree seed, and 1 pound tree seed in pulp.	1
Benigno Martinez	do	8 nodes sugarcane and 1 orange	1
Paula Hernandez	do	5 avocados	1
Juliana Garcia	do	12 tree seed	1
Paula Garcia	do	1 plant	1
Concepcion Saldina	do	1 avocado	1
Nasaria Garza	do	1 orange	1
Doroteo Martinez	do	3 avocados	1
Hipolito Suarez	do	do	1

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Juana Galvan de Garza	Hidalgo, Tex	2 avocados	$1
Elena Garza Montuno	do	1 avocado and 1 mango	1
Beneto Rodriguez	do	1 avocado	1
Juana Maldonado	do	3 avocados	1
Margarito Ramirez	do	2 avocados	1
Mrs. H. W. Holimon	do	1 mango	1
Francisco Rodriguez	do	4 avocados	1
Alberta Lopez	do	2 plants	1
Maria Ortiz de Maldonada	do	11 avocados	1
Flavia Pena	do	1 plant	1
Domingo Garcia	do	3 avocados	1
Augustine Rocha	Laredo, Tex	14 oranges	1
Geo. W. Kunkle	do	10 oranges and 8 tangerines	2
Andres Gonzalez	do	10 plants	1
Cecilia Sanchez de Silva	do	10 oranges	1
Encarnacion Figueroa	do	12 sweet limes	1
Armando Chapa	do	1 avocado	1
Jesus Montajano	do	2 mameys	1

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Claude Wakeland, *in Field Charge, Grasshopper Control* (headquarters, *Denver, Colo.*).
A. C. Baker, *in Field Charge, Fruitfly Investigations* (headquarters, *Mexico City, Mexico*).

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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

APRIL–JUNE 1942

CONTENTS

	Page
Quarantine and other official announcements	24
Announcements relating to Japanese beetle quarantine (No. 48)	29
Japanese beetle administrative instructions modified (B. E. P. Q. 499, supplement No. 1, fifth revision)	29
Japanese beetle administrative instructions modified (B. E. P. Q. 499, supplement No. 4, first revision)	31
Japanese beetle administrative instructions modified (B. E. P. Q. 499, supplement No. 5)	32
Announcement relating to nursery stock, plant, and seed quarantine (No. 37)	33
Additional quantity limits for plants imported for propagation purposes (B. E. P. Q. 523, amending P. Q. C. A. 278, revised)	33
Announcements relating to white-fringed beetle quarantine (No. 72)	35
White-fringed beetle quarantine regulations revised (press notice)	35
White-fringed beetle quarantine (revision of quarantine and regulations effective May 9, 1942)	35
Notice to general public through newspapers	42
Instructions to postmasters	42
White-fringed beetle administrative instructions modified; treatment authorized (B. E. P. Q. 503, fourth revision, supplement No. 1)	42
White-fringed beetle administrative instructions modified (B. E. P. Q. 485, ninth revision)	43
Miscellaneous items	44
L. A. Hawkins retires (press notice)	44
Walter E. Dove named USDA division chief (press notice)	44
S. B. Fracker named coordinator of insect and disease research; is succeeded by J. F. Martin (press notice)	45
Plant-quarantine import restrictions, Republic of Peru (P. Q. C. A. 310, supplement No. 5)	45
Plant-quarantine import restrictions, Republic of Colombia (B. E. P. Q. 477, supplement No. 2)	46
Penalties imposed for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act	46
Organization of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine	48

QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

B. E. P. Q. 499, Supplement No. 1, Fifth Revision Effective April 23, 1942

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

JAPANESE BEETLE ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFIED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The fumigation of packaged plants to free them from infestation by Japanese beetle has heretofore been authorized for treatment by fumigation with methyl bromide at 67° and 63° F. schedules. Further investigation has shown that boxed or wrapped plants can be fumigated successfully with methyl bromide for this insect at all seven of the dosage and temperature schedules authorized for the treatment of balled and burlapped nursery stock. These instructions are accordingly revised to provide authorization for the use of any of these schedules for packaged plants.

§ 301.48–b. *Administrative instructions to inspectors on the treatment of nursery products, fruits, vegetables, and soil, for the Japanese beetle. Treatment authorized.* Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology

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and Plant Quarantine by § 301.48–6, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [regulation 6 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48], subsection (1) (5) of § 301.48–b [1] [on page 13 of the mimeographed edition of circular B. E. P. Q. 499, issued June 9, 1939] is hereby further modified effective April 23, 1942, to read as follows:

(5) *Methyl bromide fumigation*

Equipment.—An approved fumigation chamber equipped with vaporizing, air-circulating, and ventilating systems must be provided.

Application.—After the chamber is loaded, the methyl bromide must be vaporized within it. The air within the chamber must be kept in circulation during the period of fumigation. At the completion of the treatment, the chamber must be well ventilated before it is entered and the plants removed. The ventilating system should also be in continuous operation during the entire period of removal of the fumigated articles.

(i) Fumigation of plants, with or without soil

Temperatures, periods of treatment, and dosages.—The temperature of the soil (with bare root stock, the root spaces) and of the air for each type of treatment must remain throughout the entire period of treatment at the minimum specified in the following table, or higher:

Temperature at least	Period of treatment	Dosage (methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet)	Temperature at least	Period of treatment	Dosage (methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet)
	Hours	*Pounds*		*Hours*	*Pounds*
1. 73° F.	2½	1½	5. 57° F.	3½	2½
2. 67° F.	2½	2	6. 54° F.	4	2½
3. 63° F.	2½	2½	7. 50° F.	4½	2½
4. 60° F.	3	2½			

The dosage shall be for each 1,000 cubic feet including the space occupied by the load.

Preparation of plants.—The treatment is to be applied to plants with bare roots or in 14-inch pots or smaller, or in soil balls not larger than 14 inches in diameter nor thicker than 14 inches when not spherical. The soil should not be puddled or saturated and must be in a condition which in the judgment of the inspector is suitable for fumigation. The plants should be stacked on racks or separated so that the gas can have access to both top and bottom surfaces of pots or soil balls. While not essential that the balls be completely separated from each other they should not be jammed tightly together.

Packaged plants.—Boxed or wrapped plants in packages not more than 14 inches in diameter may be fumigated at any one of the above seven temperatures, periods of treatment, and schedules. In order that the fumigant may have access to the roots and soil masses about the roots, the wrapping shall not be tightly closed.

Varieties of plants.—The list of plants, including greenhouse, perennial, and nursery-stock types treated experimentally, is subject to continual expansion and, moreover, is too great to include in these instructions.

The schedule for the fumigation of strawberry plants as specified in subsection (1) (5) (ii) of § 301.48b [page 14 of the mimeographed edition of circular B. E. P. Q. 499] remains the same as heretofore. (7 C. F. R. § 301.48; sec 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

This supplement supersedes Supplement No. 1, revised, dated August 6, 1941.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 21st day of April 1942.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief.

[1] This section was originally issued as § 301.48a.

B. E. P. Q. 499
Supplement No. 4, First Revision

Effective May 7, 1942

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

JAPANESE BEETLE ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFIED

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by §301.48–6, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [regulation 6 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 on account of the Japanese beetle], subsections (i) (4), (k) (1), and (m) (2) of § 301.48b [see pages 6, 8, and 15, respectively, of the mimeographed edition of circular B. E. P. Q. 499, issued June 9, 1939], are hereby modified, effective May 7, 1942, to read as follows:

§ 301.48b *Administrative instructions to inspectors on the treatment of nursery products, fruits, vegetables, and soil, for the Japanese beetle*

(i) POTTING SOIL

(4) *Lead arsenate treatment*

Season.—The treatment must be applied before August 1.

Condition and type of soil.—The soil must be friable. Wet soil must never be treated. The treatment is recommended only for soils that are slightly acid or neutral in reaction. Any type of soil may be treated provided it meets these requirements.

Dosage.—Two pounds to 1 cubic yard.

Application.—The lead arsenate must be thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Period of treatment.—Plants freed from soil and potted in soil treated in the above manner, by August 1, may be certified for shipment between the following October 1 and June 15, inclusive.

Handling of potted plants.—When plants potted in lead-arsenate-treated soil are plunged in beds or set in frames exposed to possible infestation, the soil of these beds or frames must previously have been treated with lead arsenate at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre.

Treated plants carried after June 15.—When plants potted in soil treated as prescribed are carried after June 15, they may be again eligible for certification between October 1 and June 15, inclusive, of the second year if, on August 1 of the second year, analyses show the soil to contain lead arsenate at the rate of 2 pounds per cubic yard.

(k) SOIL IN AND AROUND COLDFRAMES, PLUNGING BEDS, AND HEELING-IN AREAS

(1) *Lead arsenate treatment*

Season.—The treatment must be applied before August 1 if the land is to be used in the fall.

Condition of soil.—The soil must be friable and in good tilth.

Dosage.—Twenty-three pounds to each 1,000 square feet, or 1,000 pounds per acre. For subsequent re-treatments, the quantity required to restore a concentration of 1,000 pounds per acre, as determined by chemical analyses, must be applied, except that determination by chemical analyses of a concentration of 900 pounds per acre will be acceptable without re-treatment.

Application.—The lead arsenate must be thoroughly mixed and incorporated with the upper 3 inches of soil.

Period of treatment.—Plants must not be placed on or in the soil thus treated until after October 1.

(m) TREATMENT OF PLANTS BEFORE DIGGING

(2) *Lead arsenate treatment*

Season.—Treatment must be applied by July 1. Plants may be certified when the period of treatment is completed, and until the following June 15.

Condition of soil.—The soil must be friable and in good tilth. This treatment is recommended only for soils that are slightly acid or neutral in reaction.

Dosage.—Twenty-three pounds to each 1,000 square feet, or 1,000 pounds per acre. For subsequent re-treatments, the quantity required to restore a concentration of 1,000 pounds per acre, as determined by chemical analyses, must be applied, except that determination by chemical analyses of a concentration of 900 pounds per acre will be acceptable without re-treatment.

Period of treatment.—Plants in plots treated initially must not be dug until October 1; those on re-treated plots may be dug on September 20.

Application.—Lead arsenate must be thoroughly mixed and incorporated with the upper 3 inches of soil. The ridge of soil between the plants in the rows and the soil about the base of the plants must be removed to a depth of 2 inches and placed in the space between the rows of plants. Lead arsenate may be applied with a suitable distributor or broadcast by hand, before or after the hoeing operation is completed. Then the soil between the rows of plants must be cultivated three times. On the last cultivation, the cultivator is adjusted in such a manner that the treated soil is thrown toward the rows of plants. At least 3 inches of treated soil must be placed in the rows about the bases of the plants.

Varieties of plants.—The varieties of plants which have been treated successfully by this method are given in Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine Circular E–418.

Safety zone.—Same as that prescribed in (k).

Marking.—Same as that prescribed in (k).

(7 C. F. R. § 301.48; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 2d day of May 1942.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief.

B. E. P. Q. 499,
Supplement No. 5

Effective May 18, 1942

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

JAPANESE BEETLE ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFIED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Experience and further experiments in paradichlorobenzene fumigation for the treatment of plants after digging to free them from infestation by Japanese beetle permit modification of treating requirement approved June 9, 1939, without increasing risk of spread. The instructions authorizing the use of this method are accordingly revised to reduce the period of treatment from 5 to 3 days.

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 301.48–6, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [regulation 6 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 on account of the Japanese beetle], paragraph (l) (4) of § 301.48b [see page 11 of the mimeographed edition of circular B. E. P. Q. 499, issued June 9, 1939] is hereby modified effective May 18, 1942, to read as follows:

§ 301.48b *Administrative instructions to inspectors on the treatment of nursery products, fruits, vegetables, and soil, for the Japanese beetle.* * * *

TEEATMENT OF SOIL ABOUT THE ROOTS OF PLANTS

(l) TREATMENT OF PLANTS AFTER DIGGING * * *

(4) *Paradichlorobenzene fumigation*

Season.—The treatment must be applied between October 1 and May 1.

Varieties of plants.—Many different kinds of plants have been successfully treated experimentally. The list of plants which have been treated without injury is subject to such continual expansion that it cannot be appropriately included in these instructions. Experience has shown that possible plant injury is associated at least to some extent with the condition and growth of the plants at time of treatment. It is suggested, therefore, that trial tests be made before large numbers of plants are treated.

Preparation of plants.—Excess soil should be removed and the mass reduced as much as possible without injuring the roots. The plant ball should be moist, but not wet. Pots must be removed from potted plants. When burlap on balled plant is of coarse weave, it may be left on the balls, but when it is closely woven, it must be removed.

Preparation of plunging soil.—The paradichlorobenzene must be thoroughly mixed with a light sandy loam, or sand, which is moist but not wet, and free from lumps, stones, and debris. It must be mixed immediately before using.

Care of plants during treatment.—If it is necessary to water the plants during the treatment to prevent desiccation, the operation must be limited to a light syringing, under the supervision of an inspector. During the treating period care should be used to assure that the natural air movement will aid in reasonably rapid dispersal of the fumigant that escapes from the soil to prevent it from being held about the foliage of the treated plants.

Care of plants after treatment.—It is advisable to avoid excessive watering of the plants after treatment in order to permit any residual gas to escape from the plant balls.

(i) Complete Coverage

Temperature.—The temperature of both the treating soil and the soil ball must not be less than 50° F. during the period of treatment. To prevent injury to the plants, it should not go above 65°.

Dosage.—Ten pounds per cubic yard of mixing soil (6 ounces per cubic foot) for soil balls up to 6 inches in diameter at the narrowest dimension. Twenty pounds per cubic yard of mixing soil (12 ounces per cubic foot) for soil balls from 6 to 8 inches in diameter at the narrowest dimension.

Application.—Spread a layer of the treated plunging soil on a smooth hard surface, such as a floor or bench, and then place a row of plants, with the balls spaced at least 1 inch apart, on this soil. Fill the spaces between the plant balls with treated soil and cover the plant balls to a depth of 1 inch. Then place about 1 inch of treated soil against the row of plants. This operation is repeated until all the plants are plunged.

Period of treatment.—The plants must be left undisturbed for a period of 3 days.

(ii) Side Application

Temperature, dosage, period of treatment.—The various combinations of dosage and exposure which may be used at different temperatures are given in table 1. It is desirable to maintain the temperature fairly constant. The temperatures given at the head of the column in table 1 are the minimum temperatures during the period of treatment.

* * * * * * *

Application.—Spread a layer of the treated plunging soil on a smooth hard surface, such as a floor or bench, and then place a row of plants, with the balls spaced at least 1 inch apart, on this soil. Fill the spaces between the plant balls with treated soil, *taking care not to get the treated soil in contact with the stems of the plants,* and cover the upper side of the plant balls with treated soil to within 2 inches of the stems. Then, place about 1 inch of treated soil against the row of plants. The operation is repeated until all the plants are plunged.

(7 C. F. R. § 301.48; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 15th day of May 1942.

P. N. Annand,
Chief.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (NO. 37)

B. E. P. Q. 523, amending P. Q. C. A. 278, revised — Effective May 11, 1942

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter III—Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

Part 319—Foreign Plant Quarantine Notices

ADDITIONAL QUANTITY LIMITS FOR PLANTS IMPORTED FOR PROPAGATION PURPOSES

Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, § 319.37–14a [P. Q. C. A. 278, Revised, July 14, 1931] is hereby amended effective May 11, 1942, by adding

the following items to the list of representative genera for which quantity limits have been determined; and effective July 1, 1942, by increasing by 25 percent the quantity limitations specified in § 319.37–14a both as to the original list and as to this supplemental list:

§ 319.37–14a *Administrative instructions; limitations on special-permit plant material entered for propagation purposes under § 319.37–14.*

Genus		Yearly limits
Abutilon	plants	100
Acanthaceae	do	[2] 250
Acidanthera	corms	1,000
Adiantum	plants	250
Adlumia	roots	250
Aloe vera (medicinal)	plants	5,000
Aloe (ornamental)	do	250
Amaryllidaceae	per genus	1,000
Amherstia	plants	100
Ananas	do	250
Andira	do	100
Annona	do	250
Anthemis	divisions	250
Antholyza	bulbs	1,000
Aponogeton	plants	500
Aralia	do	500
Aralia	cuttings	2,500
Araceae	plants	[2] 250
Aristea	bulbs	1,000
Arundo (reed)	plants	250
Avocado	do	2,000
Babiana	bulbs	1,000
Bessera	do	10,000
Bombax	plants	500
Bougainvillea	do	250
Bomarea	do	250
Brodiaea	bulbs	10,000
Bromeliaceae	plants & suc	250
Bromeliads	plants	[2] 250
Brosimum (breadnut)	do	100
Brownea	do	100
Brunfelsia	do	100
Bryophyllum	do	250
Bulbocodium	corms	10,000
Bursera	plants	250
Cactus	do	5,000
Calathea	tubers	1,000
Callicarpa	plants	100
Calluna	do	250
Calochortus	corms	10,000
Calystegia	plants	250
Calycanthus	do	100
Campanilla	do	250
Campanula	do	1,000
Caragana	do	100
Cardwellia	tubers	250
Cassia	plants	100
Cestrum	do	200
Clethra	do	100
Clivia	do	500
Codiaeum	do	100
Colocasia	tubers	1,000
Convolvulus	plants	250
Cordyline	do	250
Coriaria	do	250
Cornus	do	250
Crambe	bulbs	5,000
Crescentia	plants	250
Crinum	bulbs	1,000
Crocosma	do	1,000
Croton	plants	500
Cryptocoryne	do	500
Curcuma	do	250
Cycadaceae	do	[2] 250
Cycas	do	250
Cyperus	do	250
Daboecia	do	500
Danae	do	1,000
Datura	do	250
Davidia	do	100
Dianthus	do	100
Dicentra	divisions	250
Dieffenbachia	plants	1,000
Dierama	bulbs	1,000
Diospyros	scions	1,000
Disanthus	plants	100
Echinacea	do	250
Epigaea	do	100
Erythrina	do	100
Erythronium	bulbs	10,000
Eucharis	do	500
Eugenia	plants	100
Eurycles	bulbs	1,000
Fagus	plants	100
Farquharia	do	250
Fern	do	250
Ficus	do	250
Galtonia	bulbs	10,000
Gardenia	plants	1,000
Geissorhiza	bulbs	1,000
Genipa	plants	100
Gravisia	do	250
Guiacum	do	100
Gypsophila	do	250
Haemanthus	bulbs	250
Haworthia	plants	250
Heliconia	do	250
Heliopsis	do	250
Hermodactylus	roots	1,000
Hippeastrum	bulbs	5,000
Homeria	do	1,000
Inga	plants	100
Ismene	bulbs	10,000
Ixiolirion	do	5,000
Ixora	plants	1,000
Jacaranda	do	100
Juglans	do	100
Kerria	do	100
Koelreuteria	do	100
Lantana	do	1,000
Leucocrinum	bulbs	500
Lomatia	plants	1,000
Lonchocarpus	stems	10,000
Lupinus	plants	500
Maianthemum	do	250
Mammea	do	100
Mangifera	do	100
Manihot	do	250
Marica	do	250
Meconopsis	do	1,000
Michelia	do	100
Monarda	do	250
Monstera	do	250
Moraea	bulbs	1,000
Montrichardia	plants	250
Myosotis	do	250
Myricaria	do	100
Nandina	do	250
Neanthe	do	250
Neillia	do	250
Nelumbium	roots	500
Nepenthes	plants	500
Nerine	bulbs	5,000
Nerium	plants	100
Nomocharis	do	500
Omphalodes	do	250
Ormosia	do	100
Orthrosanthus	rhizomes	1,000
Parthenium	plants	5,000
Petrea	do	1,000
Phaedranassa	bulbs	500
Phaeomeria	plants	250
Philodendron	do	500
Pinus	do	100
Plumieria	do	200
Polygonatum	do	250

[2] Per genus.

Genus		Yearly limits	Genus		Yearly limits
Poterium	plants	250	Stenomesson	bulbs	5,000
Prunus	do	200	Sterculia	plants	100
Pulmonaria	do	250	Strelitzia	do	250
Pyrus	do	250	Succulents	do	[2]250
Ramondia	do	1,000	Tabebuia	do	100
Rhodohypoxis	do	250	Thymus	do	250
Rudbeckia	do	250	Tillandsia	do	250
Sandersonia	bulbs	1,000	Tree fern	do	250
Schizolobium	plants	100	Tropaeolum	do	250
Selaginella	do	100	Vaccinium	do	100
Senecio	do	250	Veltheimia	bulbs	1,000
Shortia	do	500	Vitis	plants	100
Silene	do	250	Warszewiczia	do	100
Stapeliceae	do	250	Zephyranthes	bulbs	1,000

[2] Per genus.

(7 C. F. R. § 319.37–14; sec. 7, 37 Stat. 317; 7 U. S. C. 160.)
Done at Washington, D. C., this 6th day of May 1942.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 72)

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS REVISED

[Press notice]

May 12, 1942.

The Department of Agriculture said today that the white-fringed beetle quarantine and regulations have been revised, effective May 9, 1942. The regulated areas in the four quarantined States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi have been extended to include new sections in which the beetles have been found since the original quarantine was put into effect more than 3 years ago. The newly added sections are for the most part adjacent to the old infested areas, including the vicinities of Florala, Mobile, and Monroeville, Ala., Pensacola, Fla., New Orleans, La., and Gulfport and Laurel, Miss.

Part of the area at Monroeville—some 84 square miles—has been released from quarantine, however, as repeated inspections indicate there are no beetles there now. Because several communities in the vicinity of Hattiesburg, Miss., have been found infested, the regulated areas in that State have been extended to include parts of the counties of Forrest, Covington, and Lamar, and a small area in Pearl River County not heretofore under regulation. Parts of Dallas and Escambia Counties, Ala., and of Iberia and Saint Tammany Parishes, La., are also brought within the regulated area for the first time.

Among the commodities placed under regulation throughout the year (unless exempted by administrative instructions) are grass sod, peanut hay, lily bulbs, and nursery stock including greenhouse-grown annuals and perennials. All restrictions are lifted on the movement of sweetpotatoes, peas, and beans.

There is a new regulation as to the cleaning of railway cars, trucks, and other vehicles, and another permitting the shipping of live specimens of white-fringed beetles for scientific or experimental purposes as specifically authorized.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 72

Revision of Quarantine and Regulations
Effective May 9, 1942

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

To bring the white-fringed beetle quarantine and regulations in line with current information this revision is made to extend the regulated areas in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi to include several small areas in which infesta-

tions of the beetles have been found since the original quarantine became effective; to release an area of approximately 84 square miles in the vicinity of Monroeville, Ala., where repeated inspections fail to show that the beetles are now present; to add to the articles that are restricted throughout the year, lily bulbs, grass sod, peanut hay, and nursery stock including greenhouse-grown annuals and perennials; to lift the restrictions on sweetpotatoes, peas, and beans; and to make other modifications. A regulation (§ 301.72–8) has been included to require the cleaning of railway cars, trucks, and other vehicles which have been used for transporting restricted articles within the regulated area, before such vehicles may be moved interstate to points outside.

The newly added sections are for the most part adjacent to the old infested areas in the vicinities of Florala, Mobile, and Monroeville, Ala., Pensacola, Fla., New Orleans, La., Gulfport and Laurel, Miss., and include also Hattiesburg, Miss., and several communities in the vicinity thereof. Brought within the regulated areas, in part, for the first time, are the counties of Dallas and Escambia, Ala., the parishes of Iberia and Saint Tammany, La., and the Mississippi counties of Covington, Forrest, and Lamar.

Under the authority contained in the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905, the interstate movement of living white-fringed beetles in any stage of development is prohibited except when so moved under certification for scientific purposes as authorized in paragraph (b) of § 301.72–9.

To conform with current nomenclature of the white-fringed beetles, the designation of the genus is changed from *Naupactus* to *Pantomorus* and the restrictions apply only to species of the subgenus *Graphognathus*.

Arrangements for inspection may be made by addressing the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 989, Gulfport, Miss., or other field offices listed in the appendix.

DETERMINATION OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

The Secretary of Agriculture, having given the public hearing required by law and having determined that it was necessary to quarantine the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi, to prevent the spread of dangerous infestations of insect pests, commonly referred to as white-fringed beetles, not theretofore widely prevalent within and throughout the United States, on December 14, 1938, promulgated Notice of Quarantine 301.72, part 301, chapter III, title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, and the regulations supplemental thereto §§ 301.72–1 to 301.72–9 inclusive, Part 301, chapter III, title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [B. E. P. Q.—Q. 72, effective on and after January 15, 1939]. At the time the aforesaid hearing was held, the insect pests known as white-fringed beetles were classified as species of the genus *Naupactus* and were so referred to at the hearing when the importance, status, and habits of these insects were fully covered. This group of insects has since been reclassified as species of the subgenus *Graphognathus* of the genus *Pantomorus*. It is therefore necessary to revise the quarantine to adopt current nomenclature for such insect pests, as well as to extend the regulated areas to cover more recently discovered infestations, and to make other modifications.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161) and the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141, 143), the subpart entitled "White-fringed Beetle" of part 301, chapter III, title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [B. E. P. Q.—Q. 72] is hereby revised effective May 9, 1942, to read as follows:

Subpart—White-Fringed Beetle

QUARANTINE

Authority: §§ 301.72 to 301.72–9 (a), inclusive, (except § 301.72–2a) issued under sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161. § 301.72–2a issued under sec. 1, 33 Stat. 1269; 7 U. S. C., 1940 ed. 141. § 301.72–9 (b) issued under sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1270; 7 U. S. C., 1940 ed. 143.

§ 301.72. *Notice of Quarantine.*—Under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), the Secretary of Agriculture quarantines the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi to prevent the spread of dangerous infestations of introduced species of the genus *Pantomorus*, subgenus *Graphognathus*, commonly known as white-fringed beetles, and under authority contained in the aforesaid Plant Quarantine Act and Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141, 143), the

Secretary of Agriculture prescribes regulations. Hereafter the following articles (as specifically named in the regulations supplemental hereto, in modifications thereof, or in administrative instructions as provided in the regulations supplemental hereto), which are capable of carrying the aforesaid insect infestations, viz, (1) nursery stock and other stipulated plants or plant products; (2) soil independent of, or in connection with, nursery stock, plants, or other products; or (3) other articles as stipulated in § 301.72–3; or (4) live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development, shall not be transported by any person, firm, or corporation from any quarantined State into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States, under conditions other than those prescribed in the regulations supplemental hereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the regulations supplemental hereto may be limited to such areas, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas, in the quarantined States, as, in his judgment, shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the said pest or pests. Any such limitation shall be conditioned, however, upon the affected State or States providing for and enforcing the control of the intrastate movement of the restricted articles and enforcing such other control and sanitation measures with respect to such areas or portions thereof as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to prevent the intrastate spread therefrom of said insect infestation: *And provided further*, That whenever, in any year, the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine shall find that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of one or more of the articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto apply, making it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in any such regulations, he shall set forth and publish such finding in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the applicable regulations should be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective, for such period and for such regulated area or portion thereof as shall be specified in said administrative instructions, and every reasonable effort shall be made to give publicity to such administrative instructions throughout the affected areas.

REGULATIONS

Meaning of Terms

§ 301.72–1. *Definitions.*—(a) *The pests.*—Species of the genus *Pantomorus*, subgenus *Graphognathus*, commonly known as white-fringed beetles, in any stage of development.

(b) *Regulated area.*—Any area in a quarantined State which is now, or which may hereafter be, designated as regulated by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of § 301.72, as revised.

(c) *Restricted articles.*—Products or articles of any character whatsoever, the interstate movement of which is restricted by the provisions of the white-fringed beetle quarantine, and the regulations supplemental thereto.

(d) *Nursery stock.*—Forest, field, and greenhouse-grown annual or perennial plants, for planting purposes.

(e) *Inspector.*—Duly authorized Federal plant-quarantine inspector.

(f) *Certificate.*—An approved document, issued by an inspector, authorizing the movement of restricted articles from the regulated areas.

(g) *Limited permit.*—An approved document, issued by an inspector, to allow controlled movement of noncertified articles to designated and authorized processing plants or for other restricted operations.

(h) *Administrative instructions.*—Documents issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine relating to the enforcement of the quarantine.

(i) *Infested* or *infestation.*—Infested by white-fringed beetles, in any stage of development. (See (a) above.)

(j) *Infested area.*—That portion of the regulated area in which infestation exists, or in the vicinity of which infestation is known to exist under such conditions as to expose the area to infestation by natural spread of beetles, as determined by an authorized inspector.

Areas Under Regulation

§ 301.72–2. *Regulated areas.*—The following counties, parishes, cities, and towns, or parts thereof as described, are designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas:

Alabama.—In Conecuh, Monroe, and Wilcox Counties: The W. ⅔ T. 5 N., W. ⅓ T. 8 N., all of Tps. 9 and 10 N., R. 9 E. S ½ and secs. 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, and

17, T. 11 N., R. 9 E. All of Tps. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and S. ½ T. 10 N., R. 8 E. Secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 7 N., and secs. 1 and 2, T. 6 N., R. 7 E.; *in Covington County:* Secs. 30 and 31, T. 2 N., R. 18 E.; secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 2 N., R. 17 E.; T. 1 N., Rs. 17 and 18 E. and SE. ¼ T. 1 N., R. 16 E., and all area south thereof to the Alabama-Florida State line; also all of the town of Opp; *in Dallas County:* That area included within a boundary beginning on the Southern Railroad where it crosses Bougechitto Creek; thence southwest along the Southern Railroad to Caine Creek; thence southeast along Caine Creek to its intersection with Bougechitto Creek; thence northward along Bougechitto Creek to the starting point; *in Escambia County:* Secs. 32, 33, and 34, T. 1 N., R. 8 E., including all of the town of Flomaton; *in Geneva County:* Secs. 31, 32, and 33, T. 1 N., R. 19 E., and all area south thereof to the Alabama-Florida State line, including all of secs. 21 and 28, T. 6 N., R. 19 W.; *in Mobile County:* That area included within a boundary beginning at a point where the eastern boundary of the city limits of Mobile, if extended northward, would intersect the northern boundary of S ⅓ T. 3 S.; thence west to Chickasaw Creek; thence northwestward along Chickasaw Creek to Eight-Mile Creek; thence westerly along Eight-Mile Creek to the western boundary of R. 1 W.; thence south to Eslava Creek; thence easterly along Eslava Creek to the city limits of Mobile; thence following the city limits east and north to the starting point, including all of Blakeley Island and the city of Mobile; also that area included within a boundary beginning at a point where old Highway 90 crosses Fowl River; thence southwestward along old Highway 90 to the junction of old Highway 90 and the Alabama-Mississippi State line; thence south along the Alabama-Mississippi State line to the southern boundary of N. ⅛ T. 7 S.; thence east to the SE. corner of sec. 9, T. 7 S., R. 3 W.; thence north to the NE. corner of sec. 4, T. 7 S., N. 3 W.; thence east to the point where the south boundary of T. 6 S. intersects Fowl River; thence northwestward along Fowl River to the starting point.

Florida.—In Escambia County: All that part lying south of the northern boundary of T. 1 N., including all of the city of Pensacola, and that part of the county north of the southern boundary of T. 5 N. and east of the western boundary of R. 31 W.; *in Okaloosa County:* T. 5 N., R. 22 W., and secs. 1, 2, and 3, T. 5 N., R. 23 W., and all lands north of both areas to the Florida-Alabama State line; secs. 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, T. 3 N., R. 23 W., including all of the town of Crestview; and secs. 13, 14, 23, 24, T. 3 N., R. 24 W.; *in Walton County:* T. 5 N., Rs. 20 and 21 W., and secs. 31, 32, and 33, T. 6 N., R. 19 W., and all lands north of both areas to the Florida-Alabama State line; also secs. 1 to 24, inclusive, T. 4 N., R. 19 W.

Louisiana.—All of Orleans Parish, including the city of New Orleans, and all of Saint Bernard Parish. *In East Baton Rouge Parish:* All of T. 7 S., Rs. 1 and 2 E. and 1 W., including all of the city of Baton Rouge; *in Iberia Parish:* All of secs. 24, 37, 38, 39, 53, 55, 56, T. 13 S., R. 5 E., and secs. 46, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59 60, T. 13 S., R. 6 E.; *in Jefferson Parish:* That part lying north of the township line between Tps. 14 and 15 S.; *in Plaquemines Parish:* That part lying north of the township line between Tps. 15 and 16 S.; *in Saint Tammany Parish:* All of secs. 38, 39, and 40, T. 7 S., R. 11 E., and secs. 40 and 41, T. 8 S., R. 11 E.

Mississippi.—In Covington County: All of secs. 28, 29, 32, and 33, T. 6 N., R. 14 W.; *in Forrest County:* All that part of T. 4 N., Rs. 12 and 13 W. lying west of Leaf River; all that part of the S. ⅓ T. 5 N., R. 13 W., lying west of Leaf River; all of secs. 7, 18, 19, and those parts of secs. 6, 8, 17, and 20, lying south and west of old Highway 49, T. 5 N., R. 13 W.; the east ⅔ and secs. 5 and 8 of T. 5 N., R. 14 W.; those parts of secs. 2, 3, 4, and 5, lying south of Beaverdam Creek, and all of secs. 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 17, T. 1 S., R. 12 W.; secs. 9, 10, 15, 16, 21, 22, 27, 28, 33, and 34, T. 2 N., R. 12 W.; secs. 2, 3, 4, 9, and 10, and those parts of secs. 11, 14, 15, and 16, lying north of Black Creek, T. 1 N., R. 12 W.; *in Harrison and Stone Counties:* That area included within a boundary beginning at the NE. corner sec. 5, T. 4 S., R. 11 W.; thence west to the NW. corner sec. 2, T. 4 S., R. 12 W.; thence south to the NE. corner sec. 15, T. 6 S., R. 12 W.; thence west to the NW. corner sec. 16, T. 6 S., R. 12 W.; thence south to intersection with Wolf River; thence following a general southwesterly direction along Wolf River to Saint Louis Bay; thence following a general southerly direction along the east shore of Saint Louis Bay to the Mississippi Sound; thence eastward along the Mississippi Sound to a point where the east line of sec. 31, T. 7 S., R. 10 W., would intersect with the Mississippi Sound if extended without change in direction of said Sound; thence north to Bayou Bernard; thence following a general northwesterly direction along Bayou Bernard to east line of sec. 22, T.

7 S., R. 11 W., thence north to intersection with Biloxi River; thence northwestward along Biloxi River to the east line of sec. 5, T. 6 S., R. 11 W.; thence north to starting point, including all properties extended onto or over the waters of Mississippi Sound; also all of the town of Wiggins; *in Hinds County:* E. ½ T. 6 N., R. 3 W., and W. ⅓ T. 6 N., R. 2 W.; *in Jackson County:* That area included within a boundary beginning at a point where the east line of sec. 19, T. 7 S., R. 5 W., intersects the Escatawpa River; thence west along said river to the Pascagoula River; thence south along the Pascagoula River to the township line between Tps. 7 and 8 S.; thence east to the SE corner sec. 31, T. 7 S., R. 5 W.; thence north to the starting point; *in Jones County:* Secs. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, T. 9 N., R. 11 W.; secs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, T. 8 N., R. 11 W.; secs. 13, 14, 24, 25, 35, and 36, T. 9 N., R. 12 W.; and those portions of secs. 23 and 26, T. 9 N., R. 12 W., lying east of Tallahoma Creek; secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, and 14, T. 8 N., R. 12 W.; and secs. 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, T. 6 N., R. 14 W.; *in Lamar County:* All of the town of Purvis; all of secs. 35, 36 ,T. 1 N., R. 15 W., sec. 31, T. 1 N., R. 14 W., and secs. 1 and 2, T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; *in Pearl River County:* All of secs. 3, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; all of T. 5 S., R. 16 W., and E. ½ T. 5 S., R. 17 W.

Articles Prohibited Movement

§ 301.72–2a. *Beetles prohibited shipment.*—The interstate shipping of living species of whitefringed beetles in any stage of development, whether moved independent of or in connection with any other article, is prohibited, except as provided in paragraph (b) of § 301.72–9.

Articles Restricted Movement

§ 301.72–3. *Restricted articles.*—(a) *Movement regulated throughout the year.*—Unless exempted by administrative instructions, the interstate movement of the following articles from any regulated area is regulated throughout the year:

(1) Soil, earth, sand, clay, peat, or muck, whether moved independent of, or in connection with or attached to nursery stock, plants, products, articles, or things.
(2) Potatoes.
(3) Nursery stock.
(4) Grass sod.
(5) Lily bulbs.
(6) Peanut hay.
(7) Compost and manure.

(b) *Movement regulated part of the year.*—Except as provided in § 301.72–4 hereof, and unless exempted by administrative instructions, the interstate movement from any regulated area of the following products is regulated from June 1 to January 31, inclusive, of any 12-month period:

(1) Forest products such as cordwood, stump wood, logs, lumber, timbers, posts, poles, and cross ties.
(2) Hay, other than peanut hay; roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold.
(3) Peanuts in shells, and peanut shells.
(4) Seed cotton, cottonseed, baled cotton lint, and linters.
(5) Used implements, machinery, containers, scrap metal, and junk.
(6) Brick, tile, stone, cinders, concrete slabs, and building blocks.

Conditions of Interstate Movement

§ 301.72–4. *Conditions governing interstate movement of restricted articles.*—(a) *Certification required.*—Restricted articles shall not be moved interstate from a regulated area to or through any point outside thereof unless accompanied by a valid inspection certificate issued by an inspector: *Provided,* That certification requirements as they relate to part or all of any regulated area may be waived, during part or all of the year, by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, on his finding and giving notice thereof, in administrative instructions, that the State concerned has promulgated and enforced adequate sanitary measures on and about the premises on which restricted articles originate or are retained, or that adequate volunteer sanitary measures have been applied, or that other control or natural conditions exist which have eliminated the risk of contamination by the pests in any stage of development.

(b) *Use of certificate on shipments.*—Every container of restricted articles moved interstate from any regulated area shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a certificate or permit issued in compliance with these regulations, except that in the case of shipments in bulk, by common carrier, a master permit attached to the shipping order, manifest, or other shipping papers, will be sufficient. In the case of shipments in bulk by road vehicle other than common carrier, a master permit shall accompany the vehicle. Master permits shall accompany shipments to destination and be surrendered to consignees on delivery.

(c) *Movement within contiguous areas unrestricted.*—No certificates are required for interstate movement of restricted articles when such movement is wholly within contiguous regulated areas.

(d) *Articles originating outside the regulated areas.*—No certificates are required for the interstate movement of restricted articles originating outside of the regulated areas and moving through or from a regulated area, when the point of origin is clearly indicated, when their identity has been maintained, and when the articles are protected, while in the regulated area, in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

Conditions of Certification

§ 301.72–5. *Conditions governing the issuance of certificates and permits.*—(a) *Approved methods.*—Certificates authorizing the interstate movement of restricted articles from the regulated areas may be issued upon determination by the inspector that the articles are (1) apparently free from infestation; or (2) have been treated, fumigated, sterilized, or processed under approved methods; or (3) were grown, produced, manufactured, stored, or handled in such a manner that, in the judgment of the inspector, no infestation would be transmitted thereby: *Provided,* That certificates authorizing the interstate movement of soil, earth, sand, clay, peat, muck, compost, or manure originating in an infested area may be issued only when such materials have been treated or handled under methods or conditions approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(b) *Limited permits for manufacturing or processing purposes.*—Limited permits may be issued for the movement of noncertified restricted articles to such manufacturing or processing plants, mills, gins, or establishments as may be authorized and designated by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, for manufacture, processing, treatment, or other disposition. As a condition of such authorization and designation, persons or firms so designated shall agree in writing to maintain such sanitary safeguards against the establishment and spread of infestation and to comply with such restrictions as to their handling or subsequent movement of restricted products as may be required by the inspector.

(c) *Dealer-carrier permit.*—As a condition of issuance of certificates or permits for the interstate movement of restricted articles, persons or firms engaged in purchasing, assembling, exchanging, processing, or carrying such restricted articles originating or stored in regulated areas, may be required to execute a signed agreement stipulating that the permittee will carry out any and all conditions, treatments, precautions, and sanitary measures which may be deemed necessary.

Procedure for Applicants

§ 301.72–6. *Assembly of restricted articles for inspection.*—Persons intending to move restricted articles interstate from regulated areas shall make application for certification as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applications must show the nature and quantity of articles to be moved, together with their exact location, and if practicable, the contemplated date of shipment. Applicants for inspection may be required to assemble or indicate the articles to be shipped so that they may be readily examined by the inspector.

The United States Department of Agriculture will not be responsible for any cost incident to inspection or treatment other than the services of the inspector.

Certificates and Permits May Be Canceled

§ 301.72–7. *Cancelation of certificates or permits.*—Certificates or permits issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled and further certification refused whenever, in the judgment of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the further use of such certificates or permits might result in the dissemination of infestation.

Cleaning of Vehicles

§ 301.72–8. *Thorough cleaning required of freight cars, trucks, and other vehicles before moving interstate.*—Freight cars, trucks, and other vehicles which have been used in transporting within the regulated areas any restricted articles, shall not thereafter be moved interstate from the regulated areas until they have been thoroughly cleaned by the carrier or owner at a point within the regulated area.

Shipments for Experimental or Scientific Purposes

§ 301.72–9. (a) *Articles for experimental or scientific purposes.*—Articles subject to restrictions may be moved interstate for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear an identifying tag from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(b) *Beetles for experimental or scientific purposes.*—Live white-fringed beetles, in any stage of development, may be moved interstate for scientific purposes only under conditions prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of white-fringed beetles so moved shall bear an identifying tag issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Done at the city of Washington this 8th day of May 1942.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(SEAL)

CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

PENALTIES

The Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), provides that no person shall ship or offer for shipment to any common carrier, nor shall any common carrier receive for transportation or transport, nor shall any person carry or transport, from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or from any quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other plant products, or any class of stone or quarry products, or any other article of any character whatsoever, capable of carrying any dangerous plant disease or insect infestation, specified in the notice of quarantine * * * in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It also provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

STATE AND FEDERAL INSPECTION

Certain of the quarantined States have promulgated quarantine regulations restricting intrastate movement supplemental to the Federal quarantine. These State regulations are enforced in cooperation with the Federal authorities. Copies of either the Federal or State quarantine orders may be obtained at the office of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Room 6, Gates-Cook Building (Telephone 1591), P. O. Box 989, Gulfport, Miss., or through a White-fringed Beetle Inspector at one of the following subsidiary offices:

Alabama:
- Florala: Hughes Building (Telephone 64), P. O. Box 187.
- Mobile: 111 Federal Building (Telephone Belmont 3781, Ext. 214), P. O. Box 670.
- Monroeville: City Hall (Telephone 90), P. O. Box 169.

Florida:
- Pensacola: 18 Federal Building (Telephone 5652), P. O. Box 343.

Louisiana:
- New Orleans: 4425 Bienville Ave. (Telephone Audubon 3860), P. O. Box 7086, Sta. G.

Mississippi:
- Hattiesburg: 110 Evans Street (Telephone 2686), P. O. Box 988.
- Laurel: Civic Center, P. O. Box 546.

GENERAL OFFICES OF STATES COOPERATING

Alabama: Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Montgomery.
Florida: Assistant Plant Commissioner, State Plant Board, Gainesville.
Louisiana: State Entomologist, Baton Rouge.
Mississippi: Entomologist, State Plant Board, State College.

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., May 8, 1942.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has promulgated a revision, effective on and after May 6, 1942, of the white-fringed beetle quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 72) and regulations supplemental thereto. The purposes of the revision are to extend the regulated areas to include additional infested sections in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi; to release an area in the vicinity of Monroeville, Ala.; to add to the list of commodities restricted throughout the year lily bulbs, grass sod, peanut hay, and nursery stock including greenhouse-grown annuals and perennials; to lift restrictions on sweetpotatoes, peas, and beans; and to require cleaning of freight cars and other vehicles.

Copies of the quarantine as revised may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, Washington.

CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Secretary.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala., May 21, 1942; the Times Picayune, New Orleans, La., May 21, 1942; the News, Jackson, Miss., May 22, 1942; the Florida Times Union, Jacksonville, Fla., May 21, 1942.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, June 30, 1942.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: Attention is invited to the inclosed revision of Quarantine Order No. 72 of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, on account of the white-fringed beetle, modifying slightly the area under quarantine and making some changes in the list of restricted articles and other revisions as indicated. Postmasters in the quarantined areas will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

B. E. P. Q. 503, Fourth Revision,
Supplement No. 1

Effective May 6, 1942

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFIED; TREATMENT AUTHORIZED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Further investigational work has shown that it is possible to kill all stages of the white-fringed beetle by methyl bromide fumigation under partial vacuum applied at a modified dosage or at a modified temperature under the dosage heretofore

authorized. This work has also shown the practicability of applying these treatments to soil masses up to 16 inches in diameter, instead of the maximum 11-inch diameter required heretofore. The instructions in B. E. P. Q. 503, fourth revision, which became effective January 9, 1942, are modified accordingly.

The description as to the size requirements of the soil masses has been somewhat reworded for the purpose of clarification.

§ 301.72–5 (c) [3] *Administrative instructions—Treatments authorized.*—Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by paragraph (*a*) of § 301.72–5, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Regulation 5 of Notice of Quarantine No. 72 on account of the white-fringed beetle], subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a) of § 301.72–5 (c) [page 2 of the mimeographed edition of circular B. E. P. Q. 503, fourth revision] is hereby modified effective May 6, 1942, to read as follows:

(2) *Methyl bromide fumigation under partial vacuum.*—(i) Fumigation under partial vacuum equivalent to at least 24.5 inches of mercury may be done with a dosage of either 4 pounds methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet, including the space occupied by the commodity, with an exposure of 1½ hours at a temperature of 70° F.; or a dosage of 3 pounds of methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet for a period of 1½ hours at a temperature of 75° F. In either case the vacuum shall be maintained during the entire period.

(ii) The soil masses shall have a diameter of not more than 16 inches if spherical, or if not spherical the masses or pots shall be of such size that no point within them will be more than 8 inches from the nearest point on the surface.

(iii) The soil shall not be wet but shall be in condition satisfactory to the inspector when treatment is applied.

(iv) The fumigant-air mixture shall be circulated in the fumigation chamber by means of a fan the first 15 minutes of the exposure period to mix the vaporized fumigant thoroughly with the air in the chamber and bring it in contact with the surface of the soil balls. The soil balls shall be washed with one or more changes of air at the end of the exposure period.

(v) A standard vacuum fumigation chamber which can be closed tight and will withstand an external pressure of at least one atmosphere is required. A vacuum pump of sufficient capacity to reduce the pressure within the vacuum chamber to the equivalent of 3 inches of mercury (a 27-inch vacuum at sea level) in not more than 20 minutes is necessary.

(7 C. F. R. § 301.72–5; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 29th day of April 1942.

P. N. Annand,
Chief.

B. E. P. Q. 485, Ninth Revision — Effective May 11, 1942 through July 31, 1942

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter III—Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

Part 301—Domestic Quarantine Notices

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFIED

§ 301.72a *Administrative instructions; removal of certification requirements for specified articles.*—(a) Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of § 301.72, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Notice of Quarantine No. 72, on account of the white-fringed beetle], all certification requirements for the interstate movement from the regulated areas are hereby waived effective May 11, 1942, through July 31, 1942, for the following articles and materials enumerated in § 301.72–3:

(1) *Soil, sand, and gravel, as indicated below:* (i) Soil, when taken from a depth of at least 2 feet below the existing surface, and when entirely free from any surface soil to a depth of 2 feet.

(ii) Sand and gravel when washed, processed, or otherwise treated to the satisfaction of the inspector.

[3] Superseding §§ 301.72–5a and b.

(2) *Articles other than soil:* When free from soil and when sanitation practices as prescribed by the inspector are maintained to his satisfaction, the following articles are exempt from certification during the period specified above:

(i) Nursery stock, including all annual and perennial plants.

(ii) Hay, including peanut hay, roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold.

(iii) Seed cotton, baled cotton lint and linters, and cottonseed when free from gin trash.

(iv) Lily bulbs, except when freshly harvested and uncured.

(v) Forest products such as cordwood, stump wood, logs, lumber, timbers, posts, poles, and cross ties.

(vi) Peanuts in shells and peanut shells.

(vii) Used implements, machinery, and containers.

(viii) Brick, tile, stone, cinders, concrete slabs, and building blocks.

(ix) Potatoes, except locally grown potatoes.

It has been determined that the methods under which such articles and materials are produced and handled, the maintenance of sanitation practices, or the application of control measures and natural conditions, have so decreased the intensity of infestation in the regulated areas as to eliminate risk of spread of the white-fringed beetle, thereby justifying the removal of certification requirements as set forth above.

(b) Except as specified above, the following articles and materials shall remain under the restrictions of § 301.72–3 throughout the year:

(1) All soil, earth, sand, clay, peat, muck, compost, and manure, whether moved independent of, or in connection with, or attached to nursery stock, plants, products, articles, or things.

(2) Grass sod.

(3) Lily bulbs when freshly harvested and uncured.

(4) Scrap metal and junk.

(5) Gin trash.

(6) Locally grown potatoes are under regulation during May, June, and July.

This revision supersedes Circular B. E. P. Q. 485, eighth revision, which became effective May 1, 1941.

(7 C. F. R., § 301.72; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161).

Done at Washington this 1st day of May 1942.

P. N. Annand, *Chief.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

L. A. HAWKINS RETIRES

[Press notice]

June 3, 1942.

The United States Department of Agriculture announced today the retirement of Dr. L. A. Hawkins, veteran of 35 years' service in the Department. He has been in charge of the Division of Control Investigations in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine since this Division was started. Born in Lamont, Iowa, he attended public school at Rowley, Iowa, and received his undergraduate work at Morningside College in that State and his doctor's degree from Johns Hopkins University.

C. P. Clausen, head of the Division of Foreign Insect Parasite Introduction, will take charge of the work of the Division of Control Investigations in addition to his parasite work until more permanent arrangements are made for the administration of this activity. Mr. Clausen was born in Randall, Iowa, attended the Oklahoma A. & M. College and the University of California. During the first World War he served as 2d Lieutenant, Coast Artillery.

WALTER E. DOVE NAMED USDA DIVISION CHIEF

[Press notice]

June 10, 1942

The United States Department of Agriculture announced today the appointment of Dr. Walter E. Dove as chief of the Division of Insects Affecting Man and Animals (Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine), in the absence of Emory C. Cushing, who has joined the military services as Major, Sanitary Corps, U. S. Army.

Dr. Dove was born in Hamburg, Miss., and attended public school in Roxie, Miss. He graduated from the Mississippi State College with B. S. degree, and received his Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins University. During the last war Dr.

Dove was a 2d Lieutenant in the Air Service, serving 13 months in France. In 1931 a paper on the transmission of endemic typhus through the bites of tropical rat lice, prepared by Dr. Dove and Dr. Bedford Shelmire, was awarded the silver medal of the American Medical Association. His previous service with the Bureau embraces a series of responsible assignments in the field of insect research and control, including the direction of an educational program for the control of screwworms in livestock in the southern United States and the direction of grasshopper control work in most of the States west of the Mississippi River. He has recently been in charge of research work on mosquitoes and other insect pests of man and livestock in the Southeast.

S. B. FRACKER NAMED COORDINATOR OF INSECT AND DISEASE RESEARCH; IS SUCCEEDED BY J. F. MARTIN

[Press notice]

MAY 8, 1942.

The United States Department of Agriculture today announced the appointment of Dr. Stanley B. Fracker as Research Coordinator on the staff of Dr. E. C. Auchter, Agricultural Research Administrator. Doctor Fracker will coordinate research dealing with plant diseases and insects affecting plants and animals. In addition to his attention to research in these fields, Doctor Fracker will also review plant pest control programs and will be responsible for Department cooperation with industry in insect and plant disease research.

At the same time the Department announced the appointment of Dr. James Francis Martin to suceed Doctor Fracker as Chief of the Division of Plant Disease Control, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.This Division is responsible for the control and prevention of spread of white pine blister rust and black stem rust of cereals.

Doctor Fracker was born at Ashton, Iowa. He received the Ph.D. degree from the University of Illinois in 1915 and has been active in entomological research and control work for the past 27 years.

In 1915 Doctor Fracker was appointed Assistant State Entomologist and later was promoted to the position of State Entomologist of Wisconsin. In June, 1927, he entered the Department of Agriculture as Senior Plant Quarantine Administrator in the Federal Horticultural Board, in charge of Domestic Plant Quarantines; from 1928 to 1942, he served in the same capacity in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Doctor Martin was born in Amherst, Mass., November 17, 1888. He attended the public schools in Amherst and graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural College (now Massachusetts State College) in 1912, and in 1914 received the degree of M S., and in 1915 the degree of Ph.D. from the same institution.

Doctor Martin started his work with the United States Department of Agriculture in 1913 working in the parasite laboratory of the gypsy moth investigations. In 1915 while working as a deputy nursery inspector of the Massachusetts State Department of Agriculture he discovered the general distribution of white pine blister rust on native pines in Massachusetts. Doctor Martin has been associated with white pine blister rust work in the Department of Agriculture since its inception, and was placed in charge of this work in 1934.

P. Q. C. A. 310, Supplement No. 5

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF PERU

JUNE 1, 1942.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS OF JULY 19, 1941, LIMA

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF COFFEE AND THE INTRODUCTION OF PARASITIC INSECTS

Orders of the President of Peru dated at Lima, July 19, 1941, prohibit the importation into Peru of coffee plants, and parts thereof, including the seeds, on account of the possibility of introducing the coffee berry borer, *Stephanoderes coffeae* Hag., and:

The introduction of parasitic insects shall be effected solely through the technical staff of the Department of Agriculture and Livestock. A separate authorization for each importation of parasitic insects will be required, to be issued by the Plant Protection Board.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF PLANT MATERIAL BY AIR

The prohibition against the importation of fresh fruits, vegetables, seeds, and plants by air, as stated in Art. 6, page 5 of P. Q. C. A. 310 still stands. Nevertheless, upon application of the importer, and with the approval of the Plant Quarantine Service, the Bureau of Agriculture and Livestock may authorize the entry of such plant material by air, and will issue permits for such importations. (Letter from Mr. Julio Gaudron, Plant Quarantine Service, Lima, Peru, April 25, 1942.)

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

B. E. P. Q. 477, Supplement No. 2

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

JUNE 1, 1942

IMPORTATION OF UNTOASTED CACAO PERMITTED TEMPORARILY

(Decree No. 769 of March 26, 1942)

Foreign Commerce Weekly for May 9, 1942, reports that the importation of untoasted cacao beans into Colombia is permitted through the ports of Buenaventura and Ipiales for 6 months beginning March 26, 1942, according to the above decree. The cacao beans are subject to sanitary inspection and must be shipped perfectly dry in double packing of paper or fiber.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period April 1 to June 30, 1942, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Agapita Placincia de Roja	Brownsville, Tex	1 orange	$1.00
E. K. Austin	Del Rio, Tex	5 avocado seeds	1.00
Pablo Garcia	do	5 mangoes	1.00
Maria Muniz	do	3 avocados	1.00
Jose Cardenas	Eagle Pass, Tex	1 orange	1.00
Lupe Zepeda	do	14 avocados, 6 mangoes, and 4 mameys.	1.00
Julia M. de Rivera	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Cruz Bustos	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Tomas Rodriguez	do	do	1.00
Elias Menchaca	do	8 mangoes	1.00
Albert S. Aguilar	do	4 plants	1.00
Joe Medina	do	1 orange	1.00
Dorotea Chavez de Barrios	do	2 sapotes	1.00
Triniday Saucedo de Perez	El Paso, Tex	2 live plants with soil	.40
Silvania Zurita de Sandoval	do	1 mango	.10
Felipa Gomez de Zanez	Hidalgo, Tex	21 cuttings	1.00
Do	do	2 plants	1.00
Concepcion Vasquez	do	1 mamey	1.00
Natalia Guajardo	do	1 mamey seed	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Refugia Castaneda	Hidalgo, Tex	1 avocado seed	$1.00
Trinidad Gonzalez	do	1 mango	1.00
Concepcion Perez	do	2 avocados	1.00
Jesus Trevino	do	4 avocados	1.00
Santos Mata	do	2 avocados	1.00
Rosa Leander	do	4 avocados	1.00
Abundio Perez	do	1 mango	1.00
Nativad Ramos	do	do	1.00
Guadalupe Garza Barreire	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Samuel Farias	do	3 plants	1.00
Trinidad Roman	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Maria Garcia	do	1 avocado	1.00
Juana Canche	do	4 avocados	1.00
Fanilicia Florez	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Cristiano Alaniz	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Maria Victoria M. Martinez	do	2 plants (bulbs)	1.00
German Rocha	do	10 plants	1.00
Guadalupe Torez	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Matiana Bustamante	do	7 plants	1.00
Maria Vasques	do	1 mango	1.00
Maria Garcia	do	2 apples	1.00
Maria Refugio Anzallua	do	1 orange	1.00
Beatriz B. Saenz	do	4 avocados	1.00
Josepa Sancha Zamora	do	2 plants	1.00
Lucia Wise	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Cristina Sanchez	do	2 avocados	1.00
Damasio Rodea	do	5 apricots	1.00
Mrs. A. L. Fields	do	2 avocado seeds and 10 plants	1.00
Guadelupe Villeral	do	1 mango	1.00
Hilma Gonzalez	do	1 avocado	1.00
Rafael B. De Melina	do	4 avocados	1.00
Simon Gutierrez, Jr	Laredo, Tex	2 plants	1.00
Peter Simonini	do	4 orchid plants	1.00
Rebecca Garcia	do	7 gladioli bulbs	1.00
Mrs. Josefa Solas Garcia	do	4 ounces miscellaneous seed	1.00
Roberto Jasso	do	1 orchid plant	1.00
Minnie Jasso	do	1 plant	1.00
Josefina Torres	do	1 mamey	1.00
Maria Jasso	do	do	1.00
Lupe Midrano	do	do	1.00
W. Salazar	do	2 oranges, 1 mango, and 4 avocados.	1.00
Lozaro Torres	do	4 avocados	1.00
Josefa G. Guerrero	do	23 plants	1.00
F. R. Ayala	do	1 mango and 1 orange	1.00
Guadalupe Diaz	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Lozano Torres	do	4 avocados	1.00
Belen Trevino Bocanegro	Mercedes, Tex	2 plants and 3 cuttings	1.00

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C. F. W. Muesebeck, *in Charge, Division of Insect Identification.*
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J. F. Martin, *in Charge, Division of Plant Disease Control.*
B. M. Gaddis, *in Charge, Division of Domestic Plant Quarantines.*
E. R. Sasscer, *in Charge, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines.*
A. F. Burgess, *in Field Charge, Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Control* (headquarters, *Greenfield, Mass.*).
E. G. Brewer, *in Field Charge, Japanese Beetle and Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Quarantines, and Dutch Elm Disease Eradication* (headquarters, *Bloomfield, N. J.*)
R. E. McDonald, *in Field Charge, Pink Bollworm and Thurberia Weevil Quarantines* (headquarters, *San Antonio, Tex.*).
P. A. Hoidale, *in Field Charge, Mexican Fruitfly Quarantine* (headquarters, *Harlingen, Tex.*).
Claude Wakeland, *in Field Charge, Grasshopper Control* (headquarters, *Denver, Colo.*).
A. C. Baker, *in Field Charge, Fruitfly Investigations* (headquarters, *Mexico City, Mexico*).

U S GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE · 1942

United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JULY–SEPTEMBER 1942

CONTENTS

	Page
Quarantine and other official announcements	49
Announcement relating to gypsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine (No. 45)	49
Sheals to head Division of Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Control in the United States Department of Agriculture (press notice)	49
Announcements relating to Japanese beetle quarantine (No. 48)	50
Instructions to postmasters	50
Japanese beetle administrative instructions modified (B. E. P. Q. 394, second revision)	50
Beetle restrictions on vegetable and fruit shipments ended for season (press notice)	51
Administrative instructions modifying the restrictions of the Japanese beetle quarantine by advancing the date of termination of restrictions on fruit and vegetable shipments under § 301.48 of the Japanese beetle quarantine to September 9 for the year 1942 (B. E. P. Q. 524)	52
Japanese beetle administrative instructions modified (B. E. P. Q. 499, supplement No. 6)	52
Japanese beetle administrative instructions modified (B. E. P. Q. 499, supplement No. 1, sixth revision)	54
Japanese beetle administrative instructions modified (B. E. P. Q. 499, supplement No. 7)	56
Announcement relating to pink bollworm quarantine (No. 52)	58
Pink bollworm quarantine regulations modified (B. E. P. Q. 493, second revision)	58
Announcements relating to white-fringed beetle quarantine (No. 72)	59
White-fringed beetle regulations modified (B. E. P. Q. 485, tenth revision)	59
Hearing will consider beetle quarantine for North Carolina (press notice)	60
Notice of public hearing to consider the advisability of revising the white-fringed beetle quarantine to include North Carolina	60
Announcements relating to Mexican border regulations	61
Mexican Border Act	61
Mexican border regulations (press notice)	62
Mexican border regulations effective September 8, 1942	62
Miscellaneous items	65
Plant-quarantine import restrictions, Jamaica, British West Indies (B. P. Q. 355, revised, supplement No. 4)	65
Plant-quarantine import restrictions, Republic of Peru (P. Q. C. A. 310, supplement No. 6)	65
Terminal inspection of plants and plant products	65
Arizona plant quarantine	65
Oregon State plant quarantines	66
Penalties imposed for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act	69
Organization of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine	71

QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE (NO. 45)

SHEALS TO HEAD DIVISION OF GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH CONTROL IN U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

[Press notice]

AUGUST 18, 1942.

The Department of Agriculture today named Ralph A. Sheals as leader of the Division of Gypsy and Brown-tail Moth Control in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Dr. P. N. Annand, Chief of the Bureau, said that Mr. Sheals will relieve A. F. Burgess, who has been in field charge of the work on gypsy moth control since its beginning as a Federal project nearly 35 years ago. By releasing Mr. Burgess from administrative responsibility the Bureau can take advantage of his long experience in insect control work by having him review for the Chief of the Bureau other insect control projects now being carried on. Mr. Burgess

495903—42——1

will also prepare a history of the gypsy moth work in the United States, in advance of his normal retirement.

Mr. Sheals was born at Brushton, N. Y., on March 26, 1893. His collegiate training was in forestry with specialization in forest insects. He graduated from New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1917. His early association with the Department of Agriculture was with the white pine blister rust work, extending from 1917 to 1928. Since 1928 he has been associated with the organization now known as the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. During this period he has been a member of the Division of Domestic Plant Quarantines, and since 1929 has been Assistant Chief of the Division. His work with the Division of Domestic Plant Quarantines has included a number of assignments and administrative responsibility for activities over a wide field. He shared in organizing the work of inspection of plants and plant products in transit to assure compliance with quarantines; aided in the direction of extensive cooperative control campaigns against insect pests and plant diseases such as grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, chinch bugs, white-fringed beetle, mole crickets, citrus canker, phony peach, and peach mosaic.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 20, 1942.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: Attention is invited to the inclosed copy of the latest revision of Federal Quarantine No. 48 on account of the Japanese beetle, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, which became effective March 24, 1942, and which increases somewhat the area previously under quarantine and also modifies slightly the restrictions formerly imposed. You will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

B. E. P. Q. 394, Second Revision. Effective July 20, 1942.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

JAPANESE BEETLE ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFIED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

In reissuing this circular to replenish the supply no change has been made in the list of bulbs, corms, and tubers that are exempted from the certification requirements of the quarantine. Some modifications have been made in the names, however, principally the common names, in order to bring them into line with standard plant nomenclature.

§ 301.48–6a. *List of true bulbs, corms, and tubers exempted from Japanese beetle certification.* Under § 301.48–6 [regulation 6 of quarantine No. 48], true bulbs, corms, and tubers are exempt from Japanese beetle certification when dormant, except for storage growth, and when free from soil. The exemption includes single dahlia tubers or small dahlia root divisions when free from stems, cavities, and soil. Dahlia tubers, other than single tubers or small root divisions meeting these conditions, require certification.

The following list of bulbs, corms, and tubers, issued effective July 20, 1942, is for the information of inspectors of the Bureau and for the use of shippers within the regulated areas. The key letter (B) before the name stands for true bulb, (C) for corm, and (T) for tuber. Plant roots of a bulbous nature not given on this list are, in most cases, fleshy rhizomes, and are therefore not exempt from certification. (C) *Acidanthera*, (T) *Alstroemeria*, (B) *Amaryllis*, (C) *Amorphophallus* (devilstongue), (B) *Anemone nemorosa, A. ranuneuloides, A. deltoidea*, (C) *Antholyza* (madflower), (C) *Babiana* (baboonroot), (T) *Begonia* (tuberous rooted), (T) *Boussingaultia* (Madeira vine), (C) *Brodiaea*, (B) *Bulbocodium* (meadowsaffron), (C) *Calochortus* (Mariposa-lily or globe-tulip), (B) *Camassia*, (B) *Chionodoxa* (glory-of-the-snow), (B) *Colchicum* (autumn-crocus), (T) *Colocasia* (*Caladium esculentum* and fancy-leaved varieties), (B) *Cooperia* (evening-star and rain-lily), (B) *Corydalis bulbosa, C. tuberosa*, (B) *Crinum*, (C) *Crocus*, (C) *Cyclamen*, (T) *Dahlia* (see statement in introductory paragraph), (C) *Dierama* (elfinwands), (T) *Dioscorea batatas* (cinnamon-vine), (T) *Eranthis* (winter-aconite), (B) *Erythronium* (fawnlily troutlily or dogtooth violet), (B) *Eucharis* (Amazonlily), (C) *Freesia*, (B) *Fritillaria* (fritillary), (B) *Galanthus* (snowdrop), (B) *Galtonia* (*Hyacinthus candicans*) (summerhyacinth), (C) *Gladiolus*, (T) *Gloriosa rothschildiana*, (T) *Gloxinia* (see *Sinningia*), (B) *Hippeastrum*, (B) *Hyacinthus* (hyacinth, Dutch, and Roman), (B) *Hymenocallis*, (B) Iris, bulbous (Dutch, Spanish, and English), (B) *Ismene* (Peruvian-daffodil), (B) *Ixia*, (B) *Ixiolirion*, (B) *Lachenalia* (cape-cowslip), (B) *Lapeirousia* (*Lapeyrousia, Anomatheca*), (B) *Leucojum* (snowflake), (B) *Lilium* (lily bulbs, imported and domestic), (B) *Lycoris*, (B) *Milla* (Mexican-star), (B) *Muscari* (grape-hyacinth), (B) *Narcissus* (daffodil, jonquil), (B) *Nerine*, (B) *Ornithogalum* (Star-of-Bethlehem), (B) *Oxalis*, (B) *Pancratium*, (B) *Polianthes* (tuberose), (B) *Puschkinia*, (T) *Ranunculus* (buttercup), (B) *Scilla* (squill, starhyacinth), (T) *Sinningia speciosa* (*Gloxinia*), (C) *Sparaxis* (wandflower), (B) *Sprekelia* (Aztec-lily, Jacobean lily, St. Jameslily), (B) *Sternbergia*, (B) *Tigridia* (tigerflower or shellflower), (C) *Tritonia* (*Montbretia*), (B) *Tulipa* (tulip), (B) *Vallota* (Scarboro-lily), (B) *Watsonia* (buglelily), (T) *Zantedeschia* (*Richardia*) (callalily), and (B) *Zephyranthes* (zephyrlily).

(7 C. F. R. § 301.48–6; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 13th day of July, 1942.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register July 15, 1942, 11:47 a. m.; 7 F. R. 5455.]

BEETLE RESTRICTIONS ON VEGETABLE AND FRUIT SHIPMENTS ENDED FOR SEASON

[Press notice]

SEPTEMBER 11, 1942.

Restrictions on the movement of fruits and vegetables under the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations have been removed for the season, the United States Department of Agriculture announced. Restrictions on cut flowers, however, remain in force through October 15.

Under quarantine regulations, certificates showing freedom from Japanese beetle are required until October 16 on interstate shipments of fruits and vegetables of any kind moved by refrigerator car or motortruck from the areas of heavy beetle flight. An order issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine releases the fruits and vegetables from this requirement 5 weeks earlier than is provided in the regulations.

The areas of heavy flight include Delaware, the District of Columbia, and parts of Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

Inspection of fruits and vegetables is necessary only during the period when the beetles are in active flight, and results of field surveys show that adults of the Japanese beetle have decreased to a point where it does not seem advisable to continue the fruit and vegetable inspection and certification requirement the rest of this season. There is no risk that such products will carry the Japanese beetle after the active period which is now apparently over throughout the regulated areas.

There is still danger, however, that the beetles may be transported in cut flowers. Therefore, the restrictions on interstate movement of cut flowers will remain in full force through October 15.

Restrictions on the movement of nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants (except cut flowers, soil-free aquatic plants, and portions of plants without roots and free from soil) are in force throughout the year and are not affected by this order.

B. E. P. Q. 524. Effective September 9, 1942.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFYING THE RESTRICTIONS OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE BY ADVANCING THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF RESTRICTIONS ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS UNDER § 301.48 OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE TO SEPTEMBER 9 FOR THE YEAR 1942

It has been determined that the active period of the Japanese beetle in its relation to fruits and vegetables has already ceased for the present season and that it is therefore safe to permit the unrestricted movement of fruits and vegetables from the regulated areas. Therefore, pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the fourth proviso of § 301.48, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Notice of Quarantine No. 48 on account of Japanese beetle], it is ordered that the restrictions on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables imposed by § 301.48–5 of Notice of Quarantine No. 48, revised effective March 24, 1942, be removed effective on and after September 9, 1942. This order advances the termination of the restrictions as to fruits and vegetables provided for in § 301.48–5 from October 16 to September 9, 1942, and applies to this season only.

(7 C. F. R. § 301.48; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington this 5th day of September 1942.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register September 9, 1942, 11 : 08 a. m.; 7 F. R. 7135.]

B. E. P. Q. 499, Supplement No. 6. Effective September 5, 1942.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

JAPANESE BEETLE ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFIED

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 301.48–6, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [regulation 6 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 on account of the Japanese beetle], paragraph (1) of § 301.48b [circular B. E. P. Q. 499, issued June 9, 1939] is hereby amended effective September 5, 1942, by the addition of the following subparagraph:

§ 301.48b. *Administrative instructions to inspectors on the treatment of nursery products, fruits, vegetables, and soil, for the Japanese beetle.*

* * * * * * *

TREATMENT OF SOIL ABOUT THE ROOTS OF PLANTS

(1) TREATMENT OF PLANTS AFTER DIGGING

* * * * * * *

(6) *Ethylene dichloride emulsion dip*

(i) *Materials:*

Potassium hydroxide: C. P.
Alcohol: 190 proof ethyl alcohol.
Oleic acid: crystal white olein.
Ethylene dichloride: commercial.

(ii) *Formula:*

	Pounds
Potassium hydroxide [1]	2.5
Alcohol [2]	14.0
Water	6.0
Oleic acid	17.5
Ethylene dichloride	60.0
	100.0

[1] An amount of commercial caustic potash containing an equivalent weight of potassium hydroxide may be substituted for the C. P. grade.
[2] Completely denatured alcohol (190 proof) may be substituted for the ethyl alcohol (190 proof).

(iii) *Preparation of dip.*—Mix the several ingredients in the order given in the formula. Dissolve the potassium hydroxide in the alcohol and water, add the oleic acid, and stir intermittently for about 10 minutes. Compensate for evaporation loss by the addition of alcohol and water in the ratio given in the formula. Add the ethylene dichloride and stir.

The emulsible ethylene dichloride shall have a specific gravity of about 1.070 at 25° C. (77° F.) and contain 60 percent by weight of ethylene dichloride. It shall be a clear solution that may be readily diluted with water to form a uniform, stable, milklike emulsion. The product should be kept in gastight containers in a cool place at a temperature above 4.5° C. (40° F.). At lower temperatures it will separate into layers, in which case it must be warmed to room temperature and stirred to restore it to its original and usable condition.

(iv) *Caution.*—Ethylene dichloride is an inflammable volatile solvent. It. the emulsible ethylene dichloride, and the ethylene dichloride emulsion should be kept away from fire, heat, and open flame. They should be used with adequate ventilation and prolonged breathing of the vapor should be avoided.

(v) *Season.*—The treatment must be applied between October 1 and June 1.

(vi) *Temperature.*—The temperature of both the dip and the plant balls at the time of dipping shall not be lower than 45° F. nor higher than 75° F. At no time thereafter, during the holding period, shall the temperature of the treated plant balls be lower than 40° nor higher than 80°.

(vii) *Dosage.*—Use at the rate of 1 gallon of the emulsible ethylene dichloride in 100 gallons of water. (For convenience in making small quantities use 40 cubic centimeters in 1 gallon of water.) To prepare the emulsible ethylene dichloride as a dip, add small quantities of water successively, stirring continually until a uniform, creamlike emulsion is formed. Dilute this emulsion with the remainder of the water, stir a few minutes to insure a uniform suspension, and pour into a trough or tank. This dip must be prepared immediately before using.

(viii) *Preparation of plants.*—Plants with root masses or balls up to 10 inches in diameter at the narrowest dimension may be treated, either bare, wrapped. or in unglazed clay pots. If wrapped, the wrapping material must be of such a nature as not to prevent the proper penetration of the emulsion into the root mass. The plant balls shall be moist but not wet.

(ix) *Application.*—The size of the trough or tank (wood or metal) used for the dipping vat, and the quantity of the emulsion shall be sufficient to provide a complete coverage of all the plant balls. The plant balls or pots must be immersed for a period of 10 seconds in the dip. They may be treated either

singly or in groups with the balls spaced approximately ¼ inch apart in a wire basket or perforated tray, and arranged so as to permit of rapid penetration of the emulsion into all of the balls. In any case the plant balls or tray shall rest on the bottom of the tank. A sufficient quantity of freshly prepared, diluted emulsion shall be added to the dip so that the plant balls are completely covered during the immersion period. To reduce the hazard of plant injury, not more than the lower ½ inch of the plant stems should be immersed during the treatment. The contents of the trough shall be discarded and the trough rinsed out 4 hours after charging and/or when the dirt and debris exceed 2 inches in depth. The trough shall be located during plant treatments in a covered and well ventilated place. On removal of balled plants from the dip they may be allowed to drain into the tank for 1 or 2 minutes and then must be placed in a compact group either on a bench with a tight bottom and side walls as high as the plant balls, or on a tight floor of a greenhouse, packing shed or other enclosed area, and surrounded by wodoen side walls as high as the plant balls. If they are placed on a dirt floor it must be wet and packed hard before using. In the case of potted plants any excess emulsion should be poured from the pot immediately after removing from the dipping vat. All plants must remain undisturbed for the prescribed 48 hours during which time excessive ventilation should be avoided. A light spray of water applied to the tops of the plants during this period may be beneficial.

(x) *Period of treatment.*—Ten seconds immersion in the dip followed by a 48-hour holding period.

(xi) *Varieties of plants.*—The list of plants which have been successfully treated in experimental work includes 18 varieties of azaleas, 60 kinds of greenhouse plants, 48 kinds of perennials, and 28 kinds of trees and shrubs. The list is subject to expansion and will be furnished on requet.

(7 C.F.R., § 301.48; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U.S.C. 161.)

Done at Washington this 4th day of September 1942.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register September 9, 1942, 11 : 08 a. m.; 7. F. R. 7134.]

B. E. P. Q. 499,
Supplement No. 1, Sixth Revision.

Effective September 18, 1942.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

JAPANESE BEETLE ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFIED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Two new schedules for methyl bromide fumigation of potted or bare-rooted plants are provided in this revision of supplement No. 1. These two treating schedules, at lower temperatures than have heretofore been authorized, are Nos. 8 and 9 in the table under subparagraph (i). The instructions as to fumigation of packaged plants are carried forward in this revision of the supplement.

§ 301.48b. *Administrative instructions to inspectors on the treatment of nursery products, fruits, vegetables, and soil, for the Japanese beetle. Treatment authorized.* Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 301.48–6, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [regulation 6 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48], subsection (1) (5) of § 301.48b [on page 13 of the mimeographed edition of circular B. E. P. Q. 499, issued June 9, 1939] is hereby further modified effective September 18, 1942, to read as follows:

LIBRARY
STATE PLANT BOARD

TREATMENT OF SOIL ABOUT THE ROOTS OF PLANTS

* * * * * * *

(1) TREATMENT OF PLANTS AFTER DIGGING

* * * * * * *

(5) *Methyl bromide fumigation*

Equipment.—An approved fumigation chamber equipped with vaporizing, air-circulating, and ventilating systems must be provided.

Application.—After the chamber is loaded, the methyl bromide must be vaporized within it. The air within the chamber must be kept in circulation during the period of fumigation. At the completion of the treatment, the chamber must be well ventilated before it is entered and the plants removed. The ventilating system should also be in continuous operation during the entire period of removal of the fumigated articles.

(i) Fumigation of plants, with or without soil

(*a*) *Temperatures, periods of treatment, and dosages.*—The temperature of the soil (with bare root stock, the root spaces) and of the air for each type of treatment must remain throughout the entire period of treatment at the minimum specified in the following table, or higher:

Temperature at least	Period of treatment	Dosage (methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet)	Temperature at least	Period of treatment	Dosage (methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet)
	Hours	*Pounds*		*Hours*	*Pounds*
1. 73° F	2½	1½	6. 54° F	4	2½
2. 67° F	2½	2	7. 50° F	4½	2½
3. 63° F	2½	2½	8. 46° F	4	3
4. 60° F	3	2½	9. 43° F	4½	3
5. 57° F	3½	2½			

The dosage shall be for each 1,000 cubic feet including the space occupied by the load.

(*b*) *Preparation of plants.*—The treatment is to be applied to plants with bare roots or in 14-inch pots or smaller, or in soil balls not larger than 14 inches in diameter nor thicker than 14 inches when not spherical. The soil should not be puddled or saturated and must be in a condition which in the judgment of the inspector is suitable for fumigation. The plants should be stacked on racks or separated so that the gas can have access to both top and bottom surfaces of pots or soil balls. While not essential that the balls be completely separated from each other they should not be jammed tightly together.

(*c*) *Packaged plants.*—Boxed or wrapped plants in packages not more than 14 inches in diameter may be fumigated at any one of the above nine temperatures, periods of treatment, and schedules. In order that the fumigant may have access to the roots and soil masses about the roots, the wrapping shall not be tightly closed.

(*d*) *Varieties of plants.*—The list of plants, including greenhouse, perennial, and nursery-stock types treated experimentally, is subject to continual expansion, and, moreover, is too great to include in these instructions.

The schedule for the fumigation of strawberry plants as specified in subparagraph (5) (ii) of paragraph (1) of § 301.48b [page 14 of the mimeographed edition of circular B. E. P. Q. 499] remains the same as heretofore.

(7 C. F. R. § 301.48; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

This supplement supersedes Supplement No. 1, revised, effective April 23, 1942.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 16th day of September 1942.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register September 18, 1942, 11 : 42 a. m. ; 7 F. R. 7381.]

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STATE PLANT BOARD

B. E. P. Q. 499, Supplement No. 7. Effective September 18, 1942.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

JAPANESE BEETLE ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFIED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Experiments with methyl bromide dissolved in water and applied to specified soil areas have resulted in the development of new methods for treating the soil of areas free from plants and of individual items of nursery stock in field rows. The application of this treatment in meeting the requirements of the Japanese beetle quarantine must be conducted under the supervision of an inspector of the Division of Japanese Beetle Control, 266 Glenwood Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J., and in accordance with detailed instructions furnished by him.

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by §§ 301.48–6 and 301.48–7, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [regulations 6 and 7 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48], paragraphs (k) and (m) of § 301.48b [circular B. E. P. Q. 499, issued June 9, 1939], as amended, are hereby further amended effective September 18, 1942, by the addition of the following subparagraphs:

§ 301.48b *Administrative instructions to inspectors on the treatment of nursery products, fruits, vegetables, and soil, for the Japanese beetle.*

* * * * * * *

TREATMENT OF SOIL IN ABSENCE OF PLANTS

* * * * * * *

(k) SOIL IN AND AROUND COLDFRAMES, PLUNGING BEDS, AND HEELING-IN AREAS

* * *

(6) *Methyl bromide solution*

(i) *Season.*—The treatment can be applied at any time when conditions are suitable between October 1 and May 15.

(ii) *Equipment.*—Equipment includes a gastight drum, complete with spigot and hose, methyl bromide applicator, collars when necessary, and measuring cans. Such equipment must be inspected, tested, and approved by an inspector of the Department before use.

(iii) *Preparation of solution.*—The solution must be prepared in accordance with the directions of the inspector.

(iv) *Condition and type of soil.*—Soil of any type may be treated provided the surface can be pulverized sufficiently to absorb the solution. To prepare a well pulverized surface, areas to be treated must be leveled and thereafter cultivated to loosen the soil to a depth of at least 1 inch. The treatment must not be applied during rain. The surface of wet soil should be tilled, allowed to dry for at least 24 hours, and then pulverized preparatory to treatment.

(v) *Dosage and application.*—The dosage shall be at the rate of 3 gallons of solution per 1 square yard. The strength of the solution shall be based on the minimum soil temperature within the top 6 inches as follows:

Minimum soil temperature in top 6 inches (°F.):	*Percentage concentration by volume of methyl bromide*
47 to 56, inclusive	0.150
57 to 67, inclusive	.100
68 and over	.050

The surface must be divided by strings or marks in the soil into units of approximately 1 square yard. The solution is to be applied uniformly in a crisscross pat-

tern to the soil surface from the spout of a sprinkling can or other vessel with a similar spout, held no more than 6 inches above the soil surface.

(vi) *Safety zone.*—In addition to the area desired to be certified, a strip 3 feet wide must be treated around the entire coldframe, plunging bed, or heeling-in ground. No plants will be certified from this strip. In the case of coldframes, etc. extending into the ground to a depth of 12 inches or more, no safety zone is required.

(vii) *Marking.*—In the case of coldframes, etc., having fixed boundaries, proper designations will be made on them by the inspector. In all other cases the nurserymen shall furnish suitable stakes, at least 4 inches square and 30 inches long, to be placed at the boundaries of the certified plots and marked by the inspector.

(viii) *Period of treatment.*—The area must remain undisturbed for a period of 48 hours after treatment.

(ix) *Alternative treatment.*—If 1-square-yard collars are used in treating frames, plunging beds, and heeling-in areas, the dosages and methods of procedure listed below for treatment of soil about the roots of plants may be used.

* * * * * * *

TREATMENT OF SOIL ABOUT THE ROOTS OF PLANTS

* * * * * * *

(m) TREATMENT OF PLANTS BEFORE DIGGING

* * * * * * *

(3) *Methyl bromide solution—collar treatment*

(i) *Season.*—The treatment can be applied at any time when conditions are suitable between October 1 and May 15.

(ii) *Equipment.*—The equipment required is the same as that under TREATMENT OF SOIL IN ABSENCE OF PLANTS (subparagraph (6) of paragraph (k)) except that collars are necessary.

(iii) *Preparation of solution.*—The required solution must be prepared in accordance with the directions of the inspector.

(iv) *Dosage, solution, concentration, and soil temperatures.*—The dosage is at the constant rate of 3 gallons per square yard. The percentage concentration of methyl bromide in solution, by volume, is dependent upon the minimum soil temperature within the top 6 inches, as follows:

Minimum soil temperature in top 6 inches (°F.):	*Percentage concentration of methyl bromide*
47 to 51, inclusive	0.100
52 to 56, inclusive	.075
57 to 62, inclusive	.050
63 to 67, inclusive	.040
68 to 72, inclusive	.025
73 and over	.015

(v) *Condition and type of soil.*—There are no limitations so long as there is no standing water on the area to be treated and all of the solution enters the soil within 30 minutes after application.

(vi) *Preparation of collar areas.*—The area must be free from weeds and debris and must be practically level. Leveling can be expedited by filling in and subsequent tamping to produce a uniformly packed subsurface for the application. The entire surface of the collar about the plant treated must be loosened to a depth of 1 inch. The collar should be set so that the solution will not break out beneath or through it.

(vii) *Safety area.*—The collar must be of sufficient size so that a safety margin of soil of at least 2 inches all around remains when the treated nursery stock unit is dug for balling.

(viii) *Withdrawal and application of solution.*—The solution is to be withdrawn from the preparation-drum through a hose extending to the bottom of the dosage-measuring vessel. It must be poured from the open top of the vessel onto the collar area quickly and without unnecessary splashing. Immediately thereafter the soil within the collar must be smoothed off without splashing so that the entire surface is uniformly submerged.

(ix) *Use period.*—If the drum is tightly sealed between dosage withdrawals the solution may be used at any time within 24 hours after preparation. While in storage between treatments within this period the drum must be shaded.

495903—42——2

(x) *Treatment period.*—The plants must be dug not less than 20 hours or more than 48 hours after treatment.

(xi) *Plant reactions.*—The Department's records on plant reactions to the treatment are limited. Such information as is available will be supplied on request to the Division of Japanese Beetle Control. All interested nurserymen are advised to run test lots of their own stock for observation. So far as possible, the Department will cooperate in this testing on written request to the Division of Japanese Beetle Control, 266 Glenwood Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.

(xii) *Precautions.*—Directions as to precautions may be obtained from the above Division and should be observed.

(7 C. F. R. § 301.48; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington this 14th day of September 1942.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register September 18, 1942, 11: 42 a. m.; 7 F. R. 7381.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

B. E. P. Q. 493, Second Revision. Effective October 1, 1942.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS MODIFIED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The administrative instructions issued May 1, 1940 (Circular B. E. P. Q. 493, revised) modified the treatment requirements for the pink bollworm as to baled lint and linters and products thereof and restored certain requirements for handling cottonseed in certain counties in northwestern Texas and Lea and Roosevelt Counties, N. Mex. The present revision does not change the requirements for these counties.

Continued improvement in seed sterilization and in sanitary measures in force at gins in the heavily infested area and at oil mills receiving and processing cottonseed produced in that area, makes it safe to allow linters produced from sterilized seed in such area to be moved interstate without additional treatment. The present revision of the administrative instructions therefore removes the requirement as to fumigation or roller treatment of linters produced from sterilized seed originating in the heavily infested area. This modification of the quarantine regulation does not affect the procedure as to handling cottonseed originating in the heavily infested area as provided in paragraph (b) of regulation 4 (§ 301.52–4).

§ 301.52–4b. *Administrative instructions; removing the treatment requirements as to cotton linters produced from sterilized cottonseed in the heavily infested areas, and extending the area in which baled cotton lint may be moved from certain lightly infested areas in New Mexico and Texas without treatment.* Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of § 301.52, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Notice of Quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm], and having determined that facts exist as to the pest risk involved which make it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in paragraph (a) of § 301.52–4, notice is hereby given that, effective October 1, 1942, (a) all restrictions and certification requirements are hereby waived on the interstate movement from any regulated area of cotton linters produced from sterilized seed; and (b) all restrictions are hereby

waived on the interstate movement of baled cotton lint and products thereof from the following area:

New Mexico: Lea and Roosevelt Counties.
Texas: Counties of Andrews, Cochran, Concho, Dawson, Ector, Gaines, Glasscock, Hockley, Howard, Irion, Martin, Midland, Mitchell, Sterling, Terry, Tom Green, Yoakum, and the regulated parts of *Bailey*, *Coke*, and *Lamb* Counties:

Provided, (1) That the products have been produced in an authorized oil mill or gin and subsequently protected from contamination, and (2) that a certificate of the United States Department of Agriculture has been obtained and attached to the containers or shipping papers in accordance with the requirements prescribed in § 301.52–11.

These instructions supersede those in circular B. E. P. Q. 493, dated May 1, 1940. (7 C. F. R. § 301.52; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington this 28th day of September 1942.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register October 1, 1942, 11:52 a. m.; 7 F. R. 7792.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 72)

B. E. P. Q. 485, Tenth Revision. Effective August 3, 1942, through January 31, 1943.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE REGULATIONS MODIFIED

§ 301.72a. *Administrative instructions; removal of certification requirements for specified articles.* (a) Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomolgy and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of § 301.72, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Notice of Quarantine No. 72, on account of the white-fringed beetle], all certification requirements for the interstate movement from the regulated areas are hereby waived effective August 3, 1942, through January 31, 1943, for the following articles and materials enumerated in § 301.72–3:

(1) *Soil, sand, and gravel, as indicated below:* (i) Soil, when taken from a depth of at least 2 feet below the existing surface, and when entirely free from any surface soil to a depth of 2 feet.

(ii) Sand and gravel when washed, processed, or otherwise treated to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(2) *Articles other than soil:* When free from soil and when sanitation practices as prescribed by the inspector are maintained to his satisfaction, the following articles are exempt from certification during the period specified above:

(i) Potatoes.

(ii) Lily bulbs, except that freshly harvested or uncured bulbs are not exempt.

(iii) Forest products such as cordwood, stump wood, logs, lumber, timbers, posts, poles, and cross ties.

(iv) Hay, other than peanut hay; roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold.

(v) Peanuts in shells, and peanut shells.

(vi) Baled cotton lint, and linters.

(vii) Brick, tile, stone, cinders, concrete slabs, and building blocks.

The intensity of infestations has been greatly reduced by drastic suppressive measures applied throughout the infested areas. This factor, as well as the conditions of growth, production, or maintenance of the restricted articles, has so reduced the danger of dissemination of white-fringed beetles that certification of the exempted articles is no longer necessary.

(b) Except as specified above the following articles and materials shall remain under the restrictions of § 301.72–3:

(1) All soil, earth, sand, clay, peat, muck, compost, and manure, whether moved independent of, or in connection with, or attached to nursery stock, plants, products, articles, or things.

(2) Nursery stock.

(3) Grass sod.

(4) Lily bulbs when freshly harvested and uncured.

(5) Peanut hay.

(6) Seed cotton and cottonseed.

(7) Used implements, machinery, containers, scrap metal, and junk.

This revision supersedes Circular B. E. P. Q. 485, ninth revision, which became effective May 11, 1942.

(7 C. F. R., § 301.72; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington this 1st day of August 1942.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register August 8, 1942, 12:06 p. m., 7 F. R. 6179.]

HEARING WILL CONSIDER BEETLE QUARANTINE FOR NORTH CAROLINA

[Press notice]

SEPTEMBER 25, 1942.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard announced today a public hearing to consider placing North Carolina under Federal quarantine because of the recent discovery of infestations of the white-fringed beetle in that State. The hearing will be held in the auditorium of the Department of Agriculture, South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW., at 10:30 a. m., October 15, 1942.

The white-fringed beetles were first reported as occurring in the United States in 1936, and since 1937 have been known to be present in parts of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. On January 15, 1939, these States were placed under a Federal quarantine which restricts or prohibits the interstate movement of soil and certain plants, plant products, and other articles to points outside the areas regulated by this quarantine.

Surveys to determine whether this insect exists in places not previously known to be infested have been conducted over wide areas during the past several years. During the past summer white-fringed beetles were discovered at several places within and in the vicinities of Atkinson, Burgaw, Goldsboro, and Wilmington, N. C. Farm land, as well as industrial and residential areas, was found to be infested.

This insect in its various stages may be carried from place to place through movement of soil and other articles.

Both larvae and adults feed on a wide range of plants. The larvae are capable of causing serious damage to many field and garden crops, and are exceedingly destructive to several important crops grown in many sections of the country. If allowed to spread, this insect may become a serious pest in agricultural regions of the United States not now infested.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF REVISING THE WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE TO INCLUDE NORTH CAROLINA

SEPTEMBER 25, 1942.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that white-fringed beetles (species of the genus *Pantomorus*, subgenus *Graphognathus*), insect pests dangerous to

agriculture, and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, but known to be present in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi, have been found to exist in the State of North Carolina.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of revising the quarantine on account of the white-fringed beetle (7 CFR 301.72 [Notice of Quarantine No. 72]) to include the State of North Carolina, and of restricting or prohibiting the movement from that State, or regulated portions thereof, of (1) soil, sand, clay, peat, or muck, independent of, or in connection with, nursery stock, plants, or other things; and (2) such other articles or materials as may be determined to present a hazard in spread of the beetle, including the following:

Nursery stock.
Potatoes.
Grass sod.
Lily bulbs.
Compost and manure.
Forest products such as cordwood, stump wood, logs, lumber, timbers, posts, poles, and cross ties.
Hay, roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold.
Peanuts in shells and peanut shells.
Seed cotton, cottonseed, baled cotton lint, and linters.
Used implements, machinery, containers, scrap metal, and junk.
Brick, tile, stone, cinders, concrete slabs, and building blocks.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that, in accordance with section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315; 7 U. S. C. 161) as amended, a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in the auditorium of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., in the South Building, Independence Avenue and 14th Street SW., at 10:30 a. m., October 15, 1942, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine revision may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

GROVER B. HILL,
Acting Secretary.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register September 25, 1942, 11:34 a. m.; 7 F. R. 7646.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEXICAN BORDER REGULATIONS

MEXICAN BORDER ACT

[PUBLIC LAW 426—77TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 31—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 4849]

AN ACT

To provide for regulating, inspecting, cleaning, and, when necessary, disinfecting railway cars, other vehicles, and other materials entering the United States from Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to prevent the introduction of insect pests and plant diseases the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to promulgate such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to regulate the entry into the United States from Mexico of railway cars and other vehicles and freight, express, baggage, and other materials which may carry such pests and to provide for the inspection, cleaning, and, when necessary disinfection of such vehicles and materials; to carry out the activities required to accomplish this purpose, the Secretary of Agriculture shall use such means as he may deem necessary, including construction and repair of buildings, plants, and equipment for fumigation and disinfection or cleaning of vehicles and materials; the cleaning and disinfection of vehicles or materials necessary to accomplish the purpose shall be carried out by and under the direction of authorized inspectors of the

Department of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall make and collect such charge as will cover, as nearly as may be, the average cost of materials, facilities, and special labor used in performing such disinfection, and fees so collected shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

Approved, January 31, 1942.

MEXICAN BORDER REGULATIONS

[Press notice]

SEPTEMBER 4, 1942.

Approval was given by the Secretary of Agriculture today to regulations establishing inspection and treatment procedures under the Mexican Border Act approved January 31, 1942, relating to safeguard measures necessary to prevent the incidental introduction of the pink bollworm of cotton and other insects and plant diseases into this country from Mexico by means of railway cars and other vehicles, as well as in cargo, or in waste and debris likely to carry pests.

Authority for inspection and cleaning and for fumigation or other treatment of these cars, vehicles, and contaminating materials has been granted by Congress on a yearly basis since 1917, and regulations for carrying out these activities have likewise been in force since that date. With the enactment of the Mexican Border Act providing in a permanent manner for these protective functions it has become necessary to revise existing regulations to bring them under the authority of the new Act and into accord with its terms. The revision thus accomplished follows closely in scope and procedure the regulations long effective in this field.

B. E. P. Q.—Mex. Border Regs. ' Regulations under the Mexican Border Act, approved January 31, 1942. Effective September 8, 1942.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 320—THE MEXICAN BORDER REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Authority to inspect and apply safeguards to railway cars, vehicles, and various materials entering this country from Mexico has been granted by Congress on an annual basis since 1917 and regulations covering these activities have likewise been in force since that date. With the enactment of the Mexican Border Act, approved January 31, 1942, it has become necessary to revise the existing regulations so as to bring them under the authority of the new act, and into accord with its terms. The revision thus accomplished follows closely in scope and procedure the previous regulations, care being taken to avoid encroachment on the field covered by the Plant Quarantine Act.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the act, approved January 31, 1942, entitled, "To provide for regulating, inspecting, cleaning, and, when necessary, disinfecting railway cars, other vehicles, and other materials entering the United States from Mexico" (Public Law 426, 77th Congress), I, Grover B. Hill, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, do prescribe and promulgate the following regulations to be in force and effect on September 8, 1942.

THE MEXICAN BORDER REGULATIONS

AUTHORITY: §§ 320.1 to 320.9, inclusive, issued under the act approved January 31, 1942, entitled "To provide for regulating, inspecting, cleaning, and, when necessary, disinfecting railway cars, other vehicles, and other materials entering the United States from Mexico," (Public Law 426, 77th Cong.).

§ 320.1. *Administration.*—The Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine is charged with the administration of the provisions of this Act and the regulations in this part concurrently with the Plant Quarantine Act and the quarantines and orders issued thereunder.

§ 320.2. *Regulated vehicles, articles, and materials.*[3]—To carry out the purpose of the aforesaid Act to prevent the introduction of insect pests and plant diseases these regulations shall apply to railway cars, boats crossing the Rio Grande, aircraft, drawn or self-propelled vehicles (such as wagons, carts, trucks, automobiles), freight, baggage, containers, and articles or materials which may be contaminated with insect pests or plant diseases. These regulations, however, shall not apply to railway cars, other vehicles, and other materials originating in and moving directly from the Northern Territory of Baja California, Mexico.

§ 320.3. *Definitions.*—For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) *Inspector.*—An inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

(*b*) *Owner or agent.*—As used in these regulations this term shall include both singular and plural and shall denote the person, agent, firm, company, or official, having responsible custody of railway cars, vehicles, or other materials subject to these regulations.

(*c*) *Disinfection.*—Disinfection as used in these regulations includes any treatment or process designed to destroy insect pests or plant disease organisms.

(*d*) *Railway cars.*—As used in these regulations shall include all types of cars commonly employed in the transportation of freight, such as box, flat, tank, refrigerator, gondola, stock, etc.

(*e*) *Cleaning.*—Cleaning as used in these regulations shall mean the removal, to the satisfaction of the inspector, of matter, other than the cargo and articles being moved, which may carry insect pests or plant diseases from railway cars, other vehicles, freight, express, baggage, and other materials.

(*f*) *Other vehicles.*—As used in these regulations the term "other vehicles" includes means of conveyance other than railway cars, such as aircraft, boats, automobiles, trailers, trucks, wagons, and carts, etc.

(*g*) *Other materials.*—As used in these regulations the term "other materials" shall include all commodities, articles, and materials which may be the means of introducing insect pests or plant diseases into the United States.

§ 320.4. *Inspection.*—As a condition of entry into the United States from Mexico all articles and materials under these regulations (§ 320.2) shall be subject to examination by an inspector for the purpose of determining whether they may enter the United States without risk of introducing insect pests and plant diseases.

§ 320.5. *Railway cars.*—When the inspector has determined by examination that railway cars may enter the United States without risk of introducing insect pests and plant diseases into the United States, he shall, insofar as these regulations may govern, permit their entry. If the examination discloses that any car is contaminated and would involve risk of introducing insect pests or plant diseases into the United States, he shall prescribe, as condition of entry, cleaning, transfer of cargo, or disinfection, or all three. When cleaning alone has been prescribed and done to the satisfaction of the inspector he shall permit the entry of the cleaned cars, insofar as these regulations may govern entry. When disinfection is prescribed the entry of the cars shall be conditioned on their being fumigated, under the supervision of the inspector, either in a government-owned fumigation house or otherwise in a place and by methods prescribed by the inspector. Immediately upon entry of railway cars for fumigation they shall be moved by the owner or agent having charge of same directly to the government-owned fumigation plant, or "spotted" at an approved place and before placing the cars in the fumigation chambers or "spotting" them for fumigating the railroad company servicing the cars shall cause the car doors to be opened and subsequent to fumigation it shall be the responsibility of the railroad company to remove the cars from the fumigation plant or place where they have been "spotted" and to close the car doors when the occasion requires. When the prescribed fumigation has been accomplished in manner required by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the inspector

[3] The entry of certain plants and plant products is regulated or prohibited by quarantines and regulations promulgated under the Plant Quarantine Act as amended.

shall permit entry into the United States insofar as these regulations may govern. The inspector may authorize temporary entry of railway cars under conditions to be prescribed by him for unloading or loading in railroad yards at the port of entry or for in-transit movement from and to Mexico.

§ 320.6. *Vehicles, articles, and materials, other than railway cars and unregulated boats.*—When the inspector has determined by examination that vehicles, other than railway cars and unregulated boats, or any of the various articles and materials covered by these regulations may enter the United States without risk of introducing insect pests or plant diseases, he shall permit their entry insofar as these regulations may govern. If the examination by the inspector discloses such regulated vehicles, articles, or materials are contaminated and would involve risk of introducing insect pests or plant diseases into the United States, he shall prescribe, as a condition of entry, cleaning, transfer of cargo, or disinfection, or any or all of these. The cleaning, transfer of cargo and disinfection shall be carried out under his supervision and to his satisfaction and until it has been so accomplished, entry into the United States shall be refused.

§ 320.7. *Responsibility for opening and cleaning.*—The owner or agent in charge of railway cars, other vehicles, and freight, express, baggage, articles, or other materials shall open these for inspection as required by the inspector and provide reasonable access to every part thereof, and when cleaning is prescribed by the inspector as a condition of entry, shall so open, and clean, and do any and all things reasonably pertaining thereto as required by the inspector. All costs incident to entry, opening, and cleaning, except for the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the owner or agent in charge.

§ 320.8. *Responsibility for disinfection.*—When disinfection involves fumigation the inspector will apply the fumigant whether in the houses erected for the purpose or in the cars themselves. If, in the judgment of the inspector, fumigation will not provide adequate safeguards against the introduction of insect pests and plant diseases, he may prescribe another type of disinfection which shall be applied by the owner or agent under the supervision of the inspector. Costs incident to such disinfection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be borne by the owner or his agent, or paid for as prescribed elsewhere in these regulations.

§ 320.9. *Fees for disinfection in government-owned facilities.*—Prior to entry of railway cars or other vehicles requiring fumigation in government-owned facilities as a condition of entry, the owner or agent in charge shall buy fumigation coupons from the inspector in charge at the port of entry. The price fixed for these coupons shall represent as nearly as may be, the average cost of materials, facilities, and special labor used by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in performing such fumigation. On the basis of the average cost for such fumigation over a period of years the inspector in charge shall, until further notice, collect a fee of $4.00 for each coupon sold. Payments for coupons, if practicable, shall be in the form of postal money orders, or bank drafts or certified checks drawn on United States banks, drawn to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. Payments in United States currency will be accepted if tendered. All fees so collected by the inspector shall be promptly turned into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts in accordance with the practices approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

These regulations shall supersede the Rules and Regulations Prohibiting the Movement of Cotton and Cottonseed from Mexico into the United States and Governing the Entry into the United States of Railway Cars and Other Vehicles, Freight, Express, Baggage, or Other Materials from Mexico at Border Points, effective July 1, 1917, as amended January 29, 1920 (7 C. F. R. § 320.1 to § 320.6; 39 Stat. 1164) and may be referred to as "The Mexican Border Regulations."

Done at the city of Washington this 3d day of September 1942.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

GROVER B. HILL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the foregoing regulations were sent to all American diplomatic and consular officers in Mexico, Guatemala, and El Salvador, through the State Department, and to all customs officers through the Treasury Department.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register September 4, 1942, 11 : 14 a. m.; 7 F. R. 7025.]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

B. P. Q. 355, Revised, Supplement No. 4.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, JAMAICA, BRITISH WEST INDIES

SEPTEMBER 11, 1942.

COTTON LINT OR SEED—RESTRICTED IMPORTATION PERMITTED

Proclamation No. 34, published in the Jamaica Gazette Supplement of June 29, 1942, prescribed that the importation into Jamaica of cotton lint or seed, or any part whatever of the cotton plant or of any plant of any species or variety of *Gossypium*, is allowed only under permit granted by the Director of Agriculture and in compliance with the following rules:

1. No consignment of cottonseed may exceed 1 ton in weight.
2. All cottonseed imported into this Island shall be placed in the fumigation chamber immediately on landing and shall not be removed therefrom until it has been fumigated for a period of 1 hour with hydrocyanic acid gas at a concentration of 1 ounce of cyanide for every 300 cubic feet of space.
3. All cottonseed shall before planting be immersed for not less than 3 minutes in concentrated sulphuric acid or treated with fungicide approved by the Director of Agriculture.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

P. Q. C. A. 310, Supplement No. 6.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF PERU

JULY 3, 1942.

REGULATING THE CULTIVATION OF FLAX IN PERU AND THE IMPORTATION OF FLAXSEED

[Executive Order of June 3, 1942, Lima]

All seedings of flax for fiber made in certain coastal valleys are restricted generally to a planting season from May 15 to July 31. (This season is extended to August 15 in 1942.)

The importation of flaxseed by individuals is prohibited. This can be done only through the Bureau of Agriculture and Livestock, who will import flaxseed in quantities not exceeding 1 kilogram upon application by interested farmers. The flaxseed will be passed upon by the technical services of the Bureau and released to the farmers concerned if the test proves satisfactory.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

ARIZONA PLANT QUARANTINE [4]

(Amendment of Notice dated November 10, 1941)

Item 6 of the notice of November 10, 1941, published in the Postal Bulletin of November 17, 1941, relating to Arizona plant quarantines is amended by removing "Plum trees and parts thereof, except fruit pits" from the prohibited list (column II) and placing these articles in the restricted list (column III) so that the amended item will read:

(Column I)	(Column III)	(Column IV)
(6) Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah.	Plum trees and parts thereof, except fruit pits, peach and nectarine trees, root stock, grafts, buds, or other parts capable of propagation, except fruit pits, admitted under proper certification from State of origin.	Peach mosaic disease.

[4] The Postal Bulletin, Washington, August 17, 1942.

OREGON STATE PLANT QUARANTINES

(Revision of Notice dated September 11, 1940)

Postal Bulletin 18032—September 17, 1940

Under plant quarantines and regulations issued by the State of Oregon the shipment into that State of certain plants and plant material known to be hosts of injurious pests and plant diseases is subject to certain restrictions, or entirely prohibited.

The following table gives a summary of the Oregon quarantine laws and regulations, showing the quarantine areas, the plants and plant products affected, and the pests and diseases of which such plants are known hosts. Under the provisions of paragraph 2 (b), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, postmasters should not accept such plants and plant products when presented for mailing in violation of these quarantine laws and regulations, and should invite the attention of the mailers thereto.

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Oregon

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited from quarantined area	Accepted for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Oregon permit	
(Column I)	(Column II)	(Column III)	(Column IV)
(1) *Counties in Oregon:* Baker, Grant, Malheur, Morrow, Umatilla, Union and Wallowa. All States except California and Nevada.	----------	Potatoes and potato tops require State-of-origin certificate showing they were grown and packed in noninfested areas; or, screened and packed as prescribed by Oregon law.	Colorado potato beetle.
(2) All of the United States and all counties in Oregon.	----------	Narcissus bulbs, including daffodils, jonquils, and Chinese sacred lilies require satisfactory State-of-origin certificate as to . . . freedom from infestation, based on inspection or treatment.	Narcissus bulb fly, eelworm, or nematode.
(3) **Parts of Oregon, Idaho and Washington:** (Infested Areas) *Counties in Oregon:* Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Union, Washington, Yamhill. *Counties in Idaho:* Benewah and Latah. *Counties in Washington:* Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, Wahkiakum, Whatcom, Whitman.	**Fresh cherry fruit entirely prohibited shipment from infested counties into noninfested counties.** **Used cherry boxes also prohibited except when steam- or hot-water treated and so certified.**	Fresh cherries **may be shipped into Oregon from noninfested counties in Idaho and Washington with inspection certificate showing growth, packing, and shipment from a county free of fruit fly.** Cherry fruit **and used boxes** may be shipped from infested counties into infested counties **without certification, but are subject to inspection at destination.**	Cherry fruit fly.
(4) **All of Oregon**	----------	**Gladiolus bulbs accepted for intrastate shipment only when accompanied by special gladiolus permit.**	**Gladiolus thrips.**
(5) *Counties in Oregon:* Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Douglas, Hood River, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Washington, and Yamhill. States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington.	----------	Poplar and willow trees or parts thereof capable of propagation accepted from quarantined areas when accompanied with certificate of State of origin showing they were grown in county free from satin moth and not stored where poplar or willow trees from infested areas are or have been stored, **or a certificate showing the trees have been effectively treated in approved manner.**	Satin moth.

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Oregon—Continued.

Area quarantined (Column I)	Plants and plant products affected: Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited from quarantined area (Column II)	Plants and plant products affected: Accepted for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Oregon permit (Column III)	Plant pests and diseases (Column IV)
(6) Entire United States	----------	Grapevines and cuttings accepted with State-of-origin certificate that shipment is from a section free of phylloxera **or certificate that shipment has been given an approved treatment under the supervision of a qualified inspector of State of origin.**	Grape phylloxera.
(7) Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, **New Hampshire,** New Jersey, North Carolina, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia.	All varieties and species, including the flowering forms of the peach, nectarine, almond, apricot, plum, cherry, chokecherry, quince, pear, and apple trees and plants and parts thereof and the fresh fruit.	Scions or budwood admitted under Oregon permit from Nov. 1 to **Apr. 1.** Bare rooted plants allowed entry from Nov. 1 to **Apr. 1** after fumigation as required, provided with satisfactory State-of-origin certificate.	Oriental fruit moth.
(8) California, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Hawaii.	----------	Potatoes—accepted only with certificate of state-of-origin to show the potatoes and district where grown are free of infestation or that the potatoes were fumigated. . . .	Potato tuber moth.
(9) All States east of and including the States of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.	All trees, plants, cuttings, and scions of the cultivated and wild filbert and hazel.	----------	Filbert blight.
(10) All of the States and districts of the United States and the following counties in Oregon: Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, Wheeler.	----------	**Genus rubus, such as blackberry, dewberry, loganberry, and raspberry and their horticultural varieties, accepted under field inspection certificate of State of origin. . . .**	Virus diseases of the genus rubus. . . .
(11) Connecticut, **Delaware, Illinois,** Indiana, **Kentucky, Maine, Maryland,** Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, **North Carolina,** Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, **Virginia,** West Virginia, **Wisconsin.**	----------	**Stalks, ears, cobs or other parts or debris (except seed and shelled grain free from fragment of cob and other plant debris)** of corn, broom corn, sorghums or Sudan grass; cut flowers or entire plants of dahlia, gladiolus (except corms, bulbs, or tubers without stems) chrysanthemum, aster; lima beans in the pod, green shell beans in the pod (of the variety known as cranberry or horticultural); beets with tops; and rhubarb—admitted under approved disinfection treatment certificate issued by U. S. Department of Agriculture or State of origin. The following admitted if accompanied with certificate of inspection showing freedom of infestation: Beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb (cut or plants), cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia.	European corn borer.

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Oregon—Continued.

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited from quarantined area	Accepted for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Oregon permit	
(Column I)	(Column II)	(Column III)	(Column IV)
(12) California, Delaware, Florida, New Mexico, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Hawaii.	----------	Tomatoes and tomato plants require certificate of State of origin showing fruit or plants were grown and shipped from a free area, or treated with Oregon approved formula.	Tomato pin worm..
(13) All States east of and including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.	Chestnut and chinquapin trees, nuts, cuttings, grafts, or scions.	Foreign grown chestnuts and chinquapins not restricted when reshipped into Oregon in the original unopened containers.	Chestnut blight.
14) Territory of Hawaii.....	Maunaloa Flowers....	----------	East Indian bean borer.
(15) *Counties in Arizona:* Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Graham, Maricopa, Pima, Santa Cruz, and Yavapai. *Counties in California:* Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego.	All trees, cuttings, grafts, scions, or buds of the peach and nectarine, including the flowering forms.	----------	Peach mosaic.
Counties in Colorado: Delta, Garfield, Mesa, and Montezuma. *Counties in New Mexico:* Bernalillo, Dona Ana, Lincoln, Otero, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Taos, and Valencia. *Counties in Oklahoma:* Bryan. *Counties in Texas:* Bowie, Brown, Callahan, Cherokee, Comanche, Denton, Eastland, El Paso, Erath, Floyd, Grayson, Gregg, Hopkins, Jones, Mills, Palo Pinto, Rusk, San Saba, Smith, Tarrant, and Wilbarger. *Counties in Utah:* Grand and Washington.	All trees, cuttings, grafts, scions, or buds of the peach and nectarine, including the flowering forms.	----------	Peach mosaic.
(16) Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.	Peach, nectarine, or apricot trees; cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, or pits, including any trees budded or grafted on peach stock or peach roots—from areas where any of these diseases are known to exist.	----------	Peach yellows, little peach and peach rosette.

Shippers desiring Oregon permits must make application therefor direct to the Division of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Salem, Oreg.

Postmasters at places in Oregon where State inspection of plants and plant products is maintained under the Terminal Inspection Act should take the action prescribed by paragraph 4 (*b*), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, if parcels sent to such officers for terminal inspection are found to be in violation of these plant quarantine laws or regulations.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period July 1 to September 30, 1942, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
S. B. Palacios	Brownsville, Tex.	2 avocados with seed	$1
Eusebio Benavides Garza	do	5 avocados with seed	1
Constancio Mendoza	do	1 mango	1
Guadalupe Guerra	do	3 quinces	1
Jose Valdez	do	4 guavas	1
P. D. Warren	Del Rio, Tex.	2 mangoes	1
Candelario Rodriguez	do	2 avocados	1
Maria Guerro	do	1 mango	1
Teresa Torres de Moreno	do	2 avocados	1
Francisco Paz	do	do	1
Savina Dyer	do	7 avocados	1
Francisco Mota Rodriguez	do	7 nodes sugarcane	1
Rosa Maldonado	do	8 avocados	1
Eustolia Rodriguez Vda. de Garza	Eagle Pass, Tex.	4 plums	1
Lina Ibarra	do	2 mangoes	1
Ramona Bias Gueda	do	1 avocado seed	1
Eloisa Montalvo Lugo	do	2 mangoes	1
Dolores Ayala Leal	do	9 figs	1
Josefa Cruz de Valdez	do	5 pears	1
Feliz Castro	do	4 pomegranates	1
Frank Guerra	do	15 peaches	1
Teodora Martinez Herrera	do	3 bulbs	1
Virginia Macias de Bosquez	do	3 avocado seeds	1
Guadalupe G. Whitt	do	1 orange	1
Susana Montalvo	do	1 peach	1
Ramon Villasenor Careaga	do	1 avocado	1
Matias Tenerio	Hidalgo, Tex.	7 mangoes	1
Santes Martinez	do	7 apples	1
Monico Cortez	do	2 plants	1
Guillerma Herrera	do	7 plants	1
Cristina Benitez	do	5 plants	1
Eraristo Ybarra	do	5 avocado seeds	1
Santiago Ramos	do	3 avocados	1
Roberto Pizzanne	do	2 avocados	1
Angelita Cantu	Hidalgo, Tex.	12 plants	1
G. H. Raymond	do	2 mangoes	1
Dolores Salazar	do	1 mango	1
Maria Moreno	do	3 pomegranates	1
Mrs. Ben Brooks	do	5 plants	1
Pedro Garcia	do	2 plants	1
Roberto Ruiz	do	6 Irish potatoes	1
Anastacia Martinez	do	1 mango	1
Pedro Soto	do	1 avocado	1
Lucy Gomez Garcia	do	1 mango	1
Amelio Castillo	do	9 pomegranates	1
William Dusek	do	2 mangoes	1
Genoveda Escamilla	do	2 avocados	1
Glen E. Miller	do	1 plant	1
Benjamin Castillo	do	1 mango, 2 peaches, and 2 apples	1
Juana P. Calvo	do	3 peaches	1
Nacario Mendiola	do	4 avocados	1
Fidel Martinez	do	2 avocados	1
Delfina Barrientos	do	16 pears and 1 avocado seed	1
Rogelio Lozanio	do	2 avocados	1
Vicente Moreno	do	2 avocados and 3 pomegranates	1
Emma Parmenter	do	1 avocado seed	1
Guadalupe Baloma	do	2 pomegranates	1
Lorenza Martinez	do	1 quince	1
Anacleto Percz	do	4 avocado seeds	1
Leona Torres	do	2 peaches and 1 pear	1
Amelia Salinas	do	1 avocado	1
Laurio Rodriguez	do	do	1
Mercelina Torrez	do	5 plants	1
Rosa Ortega	do	1 avocado	1
Anastacio Solis	do	2 avocados and 2 peaches	1
Manuel Fuentes	do	4 avocados	1
Florentinis Cervante	do	3 avocados	1

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Fabian Casas	do	4 avocados	$1
Santos Rameriz	do	3 oranges	1
Caesario Rios	do	4 plants	1
Victorinia Vera	do	1 apple	1
Cirilo Escobeda	do	1 avocado, 1 quince, and 1 pomegranate.	1
Lorenza Gonzales	do	1 avocado and 3 guavas	1
Maria Perez Solis	do	1 peach	1
Maria Briones	do	5 apples	1
Francisco Garcia	do	4 oranges	1
Felipi Garcia	do	2 oranges	1
Maria Silva de Garza	do	18 plants	1
Lilia Esparanza Bustillas	do	1 orange and 3 guavas	1
Seferina Pena	Laredo, Tex	1 pear	1
Belen H. Compean	do	1 avocado and 17 plants	1
Regino Sanches	do	4 avocados	1
Micela Vaquera	do	2 avocados with seed	1
Esther Jimenez	do	8 plants	1
Mrs. Josefa B. de Perales	do	32 plants	2
R. M. Camacho	do	3 guavas and 1 plant	2
Dan K. Johnson	do	11 plants	5
Francisco Martinez	do	3 avocados	1
Enriqueta Villerreal	do	2 mangoes	1
Beatrice Arreaga	do	8 avocados	1
Dolores Garcia	do	1 mango	1
Victor Olivares	do	4 apples	1
Lidia Hinojosa	do	2 peaches	1
Francisco E. Estrado	do	1 guava	1
Cirlo Sanchez	do	40 agave plants	2
B. Medrano	do	6 oranges	1
A. Vasquez	do	2 plants	1
Emilio Dally	do	10 avocados	1
Adelaida Salinas	do	4 nodes sugarcane	1
Filomen Pena	do	1 plant	1
Eva Rodriquez de Salinas	Roma, Tex	10 plants with soil	3

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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1942

CONTENTS

	Page
Quarantine and other official announcements	73
Announcement relating to black stem rust quarantine (No. 38)	73
Administrative instructions; classification of barberry and mahonia plants (B. E. P. Q. 385, third revision)	73
Announcements relating to gypsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine (No. 45)	74
Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine regulations modified (B. E. P. Q. 386, seventh revision)	74
Instructions to postmasters	76
Announcements relating to white-fringed beetle quarantine (No. 72)	76
White-fringed beetle quarantine revised (press notice)	76
Revision of quarantine and regulations effective December 28, 1942	77
Notice to general public through newspapers	84
White-fringed beetle regulations modified (B. E. P. Q. 485, eleventh revision)	84
Announcement relating to Mexican border regulations	85
Instructions to collectors of customs (T. D. 50757)	85
Miscellaneous items	85
Plant-quarantine import restrictions, Republic of Argentina (B. E. P. Q. 426, supplement No. 7)	85
Plant-quarantine import restrictions, British Congo (B. E. P. Q. 448, supplement No. 1)	86
List of current quarantine and other restrictive orders and miscellaneous regulations	86
Terminal inspection of plants and plant products	93
Plants and plant products addressed to places in California	93
California State plant quarantine modified	94
Penalties imposed for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act	94
Organization of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine	96

QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 38)

B. E. P. Q. 385, Third Revision Effective December 15, 1942

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—BLACK STEM RUST (QUARANTINE NO. 38)

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS; CLASSIFICATION OF BARBERRY AND MAHONIA PLANTS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Under this revision of Circular B. E. P. Q. 385, two species of barberries, *Berberis aemulans* and *B. dictyophylla* var. *albicaulis*, have been removed from the list of species which may be shipped into or between the protected States, inasmuch as recent tests have shown that both *aemulans* and *dictyophylla* are susceptible to the black stem rust. *B. bealei* (Mahonia) has been added to the permitted list. The range of this species for satisfactory cultivation, however, is practically limited to the area south of the protected States.

512242—43——1

Other modifications in the circular are concerned only with improved nomenclature, *B. thunbergii pluriflora* having been eliminated from paragraph (A) for the reason that it is not in reality a different variety of Japanese barberry; *B. thunbergii pluriflora erecta* has been changed to *B. thunbergi* f. *erecta;* and *B. diversifolia* has been eliminated from paragraph (B) because it is a synonym for *Mahonia aquifolium.*

§ 301.38a. *Administrative instructions; classification of barberry and mahonia plants.*—The rules and regulations supplemental to § 301.38 [Notice of Quarantine No. 38, revised, on account of the black-stem rust, effective September 1, 1937] provide that no plants, cuttings, stocks, scions, buds, fruits, seeds, or other plant parts capable of propagation, of the genera *Berberis, Mahonia,* or *Mahoberberis,* "shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any State of the continental United States or from the District of Columbia into any of the protected States, namely, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, nor from any one of said protected States into any other protected State, unless a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture, except that no restrictions are placed by these regulations on the interstate movement either of Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*) or any of its rust-resistant varieties, or of cuttings (without roots) of *Mahonia* shipped for decorative purposes and not for propagation." (See paragraph (a) of regulation 2 (§ 301.38–2 (a)).)

The protected States referred to under paragraph (B) are the 17 barberry eradication States named in the regulation quoted above. Barberry and mahonia plants other than those listed in paragraphs (A) and (B) following may not be shipped interstate into any of the protected States.

(A) BARBERRIES WHICH MAY BE SHIPPED INTERSTATE TO ANY STATE WITHOUT PERMIT OR RESTRICTION

Berberis thunbergi, B. thunbergi var. *atropurpurea, B. thunbergi* var. *maximowiczi, B. thunbergi* var. *minor, B. thunbergi* f. *erecta.*

(B) BARBERRIES WHICH MAY BE SHIPPED INTO OR BETWEEN PROTECTED STATES UNDER FEDERAL PERMIT

Berberis aquifolium (*Mahonia*), *B. bealei* (*Mahonia*), *B. beaniana, B. buxifolia, B. candidula, B. chenaulti* (hybrid), *B. circumserrata, B. concinna, B. darwini, B. edgeworthiana, B. gagnepaini, B. gilgiana, B. julianae, B. koreana, B. mentorensis, B. nervosa* (*Mahonia*), *B. potanini, B. repens* (*Mahonia*), *B. sanguinea, B. sargentiana, B. stenophylla* (hybrid), *B. triacanthophora, B. verruculosa.*

Application for permits should be addressed to the Division of Domestic Plant Quarantines, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

(7 CFR § 301.38–2; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 3d day of December 1942.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register December 10, 1942, 11:06 a. m.; 7 F. R. 10305.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE (NO. 45)

B. E. P. Q. 386 (7th revision) Effective November 20, 1942

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE REGULATIONS MODIFIED

This revision of circular B. E. P. Q. 386 adds to the list of articles exempted from certification requirements, exfoliated or expanded vermiculite when packaged

in closed containers, salal (known to the trade as lemon) cuttings, for ornamental use, and sawdust and shavings produced under certain prescribed conditions and so identified.

Wintergreen cuttings have been more specifically classified as to species.

§ 301.45a *Administrative instructions; articles exempted from restrictions.*— Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of § 301.45, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (notice of Quarantine No. 45, on account of the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth), the following articles, the interstate movement of which is not considered to constitute a risk of moth dissemination, are exempted from the restrictions of the regulations of this quarantine, effective November 20, 1942.

Acacia cuttings for ornamental use (*Acacia* spp.).

Banana stalks, when crushed, dried, and shredded.

Birch slabs for use as post cards.

Birch bark when waxed, polished, or otherwise treated to adequately eliminate all risk of transmitting infestation and when used in the manufacture of novelties.

Box shooks, when newly manufactured and planed on four sides.

Boxwood cuttings and branches for ornamental use (*Buxus sempervirens*).

Cable reels, when newly manufactured and empty.

California peppertree cuttings and branches for ornamental use (*Schinus molle*).

Clubmoss (sometimes called "ground pine") (*Lycopodium* spp.).

Cuttings of woody plants that have been grown in the greenhouse throughout the year, when labeled on the outside of the container to show that the contents were greenhouse grown.

Eucalyptus cuttings and branches for ornamental use (*Eucalyptus globulus*).

Evergreen smilax (*Smilax lanceolata*).

Fuchsia (*Fuchsia* spp.).

Galax (*Galax aphylla*).

Geranium (*Pelargonium* spp.).

Heather cuttings for ornamental use (*Erica* spp., *Calluna* spp.).

Heliotrope (*Heliotropium* spp.).

Herbarium specimens, when dried, pressed, and treated, and when so labeled on the outside of each container.

Jerusalem-cherry (*Solanum capsicastrum, S. pseudocapsicum, S. hendersoni*).

Leaves of deciduous or evergreen trees that have been treated or dyed.

Mistletoe (*Phoradendron flavescens, Viscum album,* etc.

Oregon huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*).

Partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*).

Salal, known to the trade as lemon cuttings, for ornamental use (*Gaultheria shallon*).

Sawdust that has been (1) produced in established, nonportable, commercial sawmills from boards or other timber previously sawed four sides, (2) subsequently blown through an air-blast conveyor line having a minimum length of 50 feet and at least one 45° or sharper angle, (3) protected from infestation prior to shipment, and (4) identified as specified below.

Shavings that have been either (1) produced by planers having 6 or more blades, or (2) blown through an air-blast conveyor line having a minimum length of 50 feet and at least one 45° or sharper angle; and in either case protected from infestation prior to shipment, and identified as specified below.

Invoices and waybills covering bulk carload or less-than-carload shipments of sawdust or shavings meeting these conditions for exemption shall bear thereon a notation to the effect that:

"The consignor guarantees that the contents of this shipment have been produced under conditions which entitle the material to exemption as specified in the Federal gypsy moth quarantine regulations or administrative instructions thereto."

Strawberry plants (*Fragaria* spp.).

Trailing arbutus (*Epigaea repens*).

Verbena (*Verbena* spp.).

Vermiculite (variously termed zonolite or mica-gro) when exfoliated or expanded and when packaged in closed containers.

Wintergreen for ornamental use (*Gaultheria procumbens, Pyrola* spp.). See also Salal.

Wood flour, pulverized wood, or ground wood sawdust, when processed by screening or sifting through a screen of at least 30 meshes per inch.

These instructions supersede the list of exempted articles contained in B. E. P. Q. 386, 6th revision, which became effective October 10, 1941.

(7 CFR 301.45; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington this 17th day of November 1942.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register November 25, 1942, 11:00 a. m.; 7 F. R. 9828.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, December 28, 1942.

MODIFICATION OF RESTRICTIONS OF GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE (QUARANTINE NO. 45)

The notice of this Bureau appearing in the POSTAL BULLETIN of October 20, 1941, and on pages 23 and 24 of the November 1941 Supplement to the Postal Guide is amended by adding the following to the list of articles exempted from plant quarantine restrictions imposed under Quarantine Order No. 45 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth, the interstate movement of which is not considered to constitute a risk of moth dissemination:

Salal, known to the trade as lemon cuttings, for ornamental use (*Gaultheria shallon*).

Sawdust and shavings when accompanied with a statement to the effect that: "The consignor guarantees that the contents of this shipment have been produced under conditions which entitle the material to exemption as specified in the Federal gypsy moth quarantine regulations or administrative instructions thereto."

Vermiculite (variously termed zonolite or mica-gro) when exfoliated or expanded and when packaged in closed containers.

Wintergreen for ornamental use (*Gaultheria procumbens, Pyrola* spp.).

Postmasters will please correct their list of exempted articles and be governed accordingly. (See par. 1, sec. 595, Postal Laws and Regulations, and article 62 (c), p. 24, of the current Postal Guide, Part I.)

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 72)

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE REVISED

[Press notice]

DECEMBER 31, 1942.

Quarantine and regulations against the white-fringed beetle have been revised (effective December 28, 1942) the Department of Agriculture said today.

First found in the United States in 1936 in the Gulf coast area, white-fringed beetles are potentially serious agricultural pests of South American origin. The larvae or grubs live in the soil, where they feed on and destroy the roots of such important food, feed, and fiber crops as peanuts, cotton, and corn. While the adult beetles are less destructive to crops than the grubs, they feed on a great variety of plants and cause some damage.

Extensive efforts to suppress beetle populations and prevent damage by this new pest are conducted cooperatively by the Department and the States. Federal and State quarantines are enforced to prevent spread of the pest to other States and to uninfested parts of the States in which the beetle has been found.

The regulations were revised because of the discovery of white-fringed beetle infestations during the past summer and fall in the vicinity of Wilmington and

other places in New Hanover County, N. C., as well as in the vicinity of Goldsboro, Wayne County, and in parts of Pender County.

The area regulated by the quarantine is now extended to include parts of these counties and also several areas in Alabama and Mississippi in which infestations of the beetles have been found since the quarantine and regulations were last revised. These include part of Lowndes County, Ala., and part of Jefferson Davis County, Miss. Minor additions to the quarantined area are made in Dallas County, Ala., and in six Mississippi counties. No change is made in the regulated areas in Florida and Louisiana.

Articles brought under restriction for the first time include bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants, and moss and gravel. Other restricted articles and materials that must be certified for movement interstate from the regulated areas to points outside include soil, nursery stock, hay, potatoes, scrap metal, implements, forest products, and building materials.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter III—Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

Part 301—Domestic Quarantine Notices

SUBPART—WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE (QUARANTINE NO. 72)

REVISION OF QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 28, 1942

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This revision of the quarantine and regulations is made principally because of the discovery during the past summer and fall of white-fringed beetle infestations in North Carolina in the vicinity of Wilmington and other places in New Hanover County, in the vicinity of Goldsboro, Wayne County, and in parts of Pender County. The regulated area is extended to include parts of the above counties as well as several areas in Alabama and Mississippi in which infestations of the beetles have been found since the quarantine and regulations were last revised. Brought within the regulated area for the first time are part of Lowndes County, Ala., and part of Jefferson Davis County, Miss. Minor additions to the regulated areas are made in Dallas County, Ala., and Forrest, Harrison, Jackson, Jones, Pearl River, and Stone Counties, Miss.

All restricted articles are placed under quarantine throughout the year because of seasonal variation in the development of the pests in the different areas, the differences in the life history and habits of the various species, and other biological factors. However, the quarantine provides for modification of certification requirements as to articles, seasons, or areas through administrative instructions issued from time to time by the Chief of the Bureau when in his judgment no hazard of dissemination of the beetles is presented by such modification. Articles brought under restriction for the first time in this revision include gravel, moss, and bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants. Peanut shells are no longer restricted by these regulations.

Minor modifications have been made in regulations pertaining to limited permits (paragraph (*b*) of § 301.72–5) and to the cleaning of railway cars (§ 301.72–8).

Arrangements for inspection of the restricted articles may be made by addressing the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 989, Gulfport, Miss., or other field offices listed in the administrative instructions.

DETERMINATION OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

The Secretary of Agriculture, having given the public hearing required by law and having determined that it was necessary to quarantine the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi to prevent the spread of infestations of introduced species of the genus *Pantomorus*, subgenus *Graphognathus*, commonly known as white-fringed beetles, not theretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, on December 14, 1938, pro-

mulgated Notice of Quarantine 301.72, part 301, chapter III, title 7, effective January 15, 1939, with regulations supplemental thereto, and revision thereof, effective on and after May 9, 1942, governing the movement of live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development and carriers thereof. The Secretary of Agriculture, having given a further public hearing in the matter, has determined that it is necessary to revise further the quarantine and regulations for the purpose of quarantining the State of North Carolina because of the discovery of substantial infestations of the white-fringed beetle therein.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161) and the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141, 143), the subpart entitled "White-fringed Beetle" of part 301, chapter III, title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [B. E. P. Q.—Q. 72] is hereby revised effective December 28, 1942, to read as follows:

SUBPART—WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE

(QUARANTINE NO. 72)

Authority: §§ 301.72 to 301.72–9 (a), inclusive (except § 301.72–2a), issued under sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C., 1940 ed. 161. § 301.72–2a issued under sec. 1, 33 Stat. 1269; 7 U. S. C., 1940 ed. 141. § 301.72–9 (b) issued under sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1270; 7 U. S. C., 1940 ed. 143.

§ 301.72 *Notice of quarantine.*—Under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), the Secretary of Agriculture quarantines the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and North Carolina to prevent the spread of dangerous infestations of introduced species of the genus *Pantomorus*, subgenus *Graphognathus*, commonly known as white-fringed beetles, and under authority contained in the aforesaid Plant Quarantine Act and the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141, 143), the Secretary of Agriculture prescribes regulations. Hereafter the following articles (as specifically named in the regulations supplemental hereto, in modifications thereof, or in administrative instructions as provided in the regulations supplemental hereto), which are capable of carrying the aforesaid insect infestations, viz, (1) nursery stock and other stipulated plants or plant products; (2) soil independent of, or in connection with, nursery stock, plants, or other products; or (3) other articles as stipulated in § 301.72–3; or (4) live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development, shall not be transported by any person, firm, or corporation from any quarantined State into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States, under conditions other than those prescribed in the regulations supplemental hereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the regulations supplemental hereto may be limited to such areas, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas, in the quarantined States, as, in his judgment, shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the said pest or pests. Any such limitation shall be conditioned, however, upon the affected State or States providing for and enforcing the control of the intrastate movement of the restricted articles and enforcing such other control and sanitation measures with respect to such areas or portions thereof as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to prevent the intrastate spread therefrom of said insect infestation: *And provided further*, That whenever, in any year, the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine shall find that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of one or more of the articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto apply, making it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in any such regulations, he shall set forth and publish such finding in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the applicable regulations should be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective, for such period and for such regulated area or portion thereof as shall be specified in said administrative instructions, and every reasonable effort shall be made to give publicity to such administrative instructions throughout the affected areas.

REGULATIONS

Meaning of Terms

§ 301.72–1 *Definitions.*—(*a*) *The pests.*—Species of the genus *Pantomorus*, subgenus *Graphognathus*, commonly known as white-fringed beetles, in any stage of development.

(*b*) *Regulated area.*—Any area in a quarantined State which is now, or which may hereafter be, designated as regulated by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of § 301.72, as revised.

(*c*) *Restricted articles.*—Products or articles of any character whatsoever, the interstate movement of which is restricted by the provisions of the white-fringed beetle quarantine, and the regulations supplemental thereto.

(*d*) *Nursery stock.*—Forest, field, and greenhouse-grown annual or perennial plants, for planting purposes .

(*e*) *Inspector.*—Duly authorized Federal plant-quarantine inspector.

(*f*) *Certificate.*—An approved document, issued by an inspector, authorizing the movement of restricted articles from the regulated areas.

(*g*) *Limited permit.*—An approved document, issued by an inspector, to allow controlled movement of noncertified articles to designated and authorized destinations for processing or other restricted handling.

(*h*) *Administrative instructions.*—Documents issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine relating to the enforcement of the quarantine.

(*i*) *Infested or infestation.*—Infested by white-fringed beetles, in any stage of development. (See (*a*) above.)

(*j*) *Infested area.*—That portion of the regulated area in which infestation exists, or in the vicinity of which infestation is known to exist under such conditions as to expose the area to infestation by natural spread of beetles, as determined by an authorized inspector.

Areas Under Regulation

§ 301.72–2. *Regulated areas.*—The following counties, parishes, cities, and towns, or parts thereof, as described, are designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas:

Alabama.—In Conecuh County: W⅔ T. 5 N., R. 9 E., and all of those portions of Tps. 5 and 6 N., R. 8 E. lying in Conecuh County; *in Covington County:* Secs. 30 and 31, T. 2 N., R. 18 E.; secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 2 N., R. 17 E.; T. 1 N., Rs. 17 and 18 E. and SE ¼ T. 1 N., R. 16 E., and all area south thereof to the Alabama-Florida State line; also all the town of Opp; *in Dallas County:* That area included within a boundary beginning on the Southern Ry., where it crosses Bougechitto Creek; thence SW. along the Southern Ry. to Caine Creek; thence SE. along Caine Creek to its intersection with Bougechitto Creek; thence northward along Bougechitto Creek to the starting point; all of Tps. 13 and 14 N., R. 11 E., and secs. 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36, T. 14 N., R. 10 E.; *in Escambia County:* Secs. 32, 33, and 34, T. 1 N., R. 8 E., including all of the town of Flomaton; *in Geneva County:* Secs. 31, 32, and 33, T. 1 N., R. 19 E., and all area south thereof to the Alabama-Florida State line, including all of secs. 21 and 28, T. 6 N., R. 19 W.; *in Lowndes County:* W⅔ T. 14 N., R. 12 E.; *in Mobile County:* That area included within a boundary beginning at a point where the eastern boundary of the city limits of Mobile, if extended northward, would intersect the northern boundary of S½ T. 3 S., R. 1 W.; thence west to Chickasaw Creek; thence northwestward along Chickasaw Creek to Eight-Mile Creek; thence westerly along Eight-Mile Creek to the western boundary of R. 1 W.; thence south to Eslava Creek; thence easterly along Eslava Creek to the city limits of Mobile; thence southeasterly following the city limits east, south, east, and north to the starting point, including all of Blakeley Island and the city of Mobile; also that area included within a boundary beginning at a point where old Highway 90 crosses Fowl River; thence southwestward along old Highway 90 to its junction with the Alabama-Mississippi State line; thence south along the Alabama-Mississippi State line to the southern boundary of N½ T. 7 S., R. 4 W.; thence east to the SE. corner sec. 9, T. 7 S., R. 3 W.; thence north to the NE. corner, sec. 4, T. 7 S., R. 3 W.; thence east to the point where the south boundary of T. 6 S. intersects Fowl River; thence northwestward along Fowl River

to the starting point; *in Monroe County:* W⅓ T. 8 N., all of T. 9 N. and the S½ T. 10 N., all in R. 9 E.; S½ T. 10 N., all of Tps. 7, 8, and 9 N., R. 8 E., and those portions of Tps. 5 and 6 N., R. 8 E. lying in Monroe County; secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 7 N., R. 7 E., and secs. 1 and 2, T. 6 N., R. 7 E.; *in Wilcox County:* N½ T. 10 N. and S½ T. 11 N., R. 9 E., and secs. 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, and 17, T. 11 N., R. 9 E.

Florida.—In Escambia County: All that part lying south of the northern boundary of T. 1 N., including all of the city of Pensacola, and that part of the county north of the southern boundary of T. 5 N. and east of the western boundary of R. 31 W.; *in Okaloosa County:* T. 5 N., R. 22 W., and secs. 1, 2, and 3, T. 5 N., R. 23 W., and all lands north of both areas to the Florida-Alabama State line; secs. 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, T. 3 N., R. 23 W., including all of the town of Crestview; and secs. 13, 14, 23, 24, T. 3 N., R. 24 W.; *in Walton County:* T. 5 N., Rs. 20 and 21 W., and secs. 31, 32, and 33, T. 6 N., R. 19 W., and all lands north of both areas to the Florida-Alabama State line; also secs. 1 to 24, inclusive, T. 4 N., R. 19 W.

Louisiana.—All of Orleans Parish, including the city of New Orleans, and all of Saint Bernard Parish; *in East Baton Rouge Parish:* All of T. 7 S., Rs. 1 and 2 E. and 1 W., including all of the city of Baton Rouge; *in Iberia Parish:* All of secs. 24, 37, 38, 39, 53, 55, and 56, T. 13 S., R. 5 E., and secs. 46, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, T. 13 S., R. 6 E.; *in Jefferson Parish:* That part lying north of the township line between Tps. 14 and 15 S.; *in Plaquemines Parish:* That part lying north of the township line between Tps. 15 and 16 S.; *in Saint Tammany Parish:* All of secs. 38, 39, and 40, T. 7 S., R. 11 E., and secs. 40 and 41, T. 8 S., R. 11 E.

Mississippi.—In Covington County: All of secs. 28, 29, 32, and 33, T. 6 N., R. 14 W.; *in Forrest County:* All that portion of T. 5 N., R. 13 W. lying west of Leaf River; E⅔ T. 5 N., R. 14 W. and secs. 5 and 8, T. 5 N., R. 14 W.; all of T. 4 N., Rs. 12 and 13 W., lying west of Leaf River, and that portion of T. 3 N., R. 12 W., lying south and west of Leaf River; that portion of T. 3 N., R. 13 W., lying east of U. S. Highway 49, and that portion of T. 2 N., R. 12 W. lying east of U. S. Highway 49; and secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, and 11 and those portions of secs. 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 lying north of Black Creek in T. 1 N., R. 12 W.; and E⅝ T. 1 S., R. 12 W.; *in Harrison County:* That area included within a boundary beginning at the NW. corner sec. 26, T. 4 S., R. 12 W., thence south to the NW. corner sec. 14, T. 6 S., R. 12 W.; thence west to the NW. corner sec. 16, T. 6 S., R. 12 W.; thence south to the intersection with Wolf River; thence southwesterly along Wolf River to Saint Louis Bay; thence south along the east shore of Saint Louis Bay to the Mississippi Sound; thence eastward along the Mississippi Sound to a point of intersection with the Bay of Biloxi; thence westerly along the Bay of Biloxi to the SE. corner sec. 17, T. 7 S., R. 10 W.; thence north along the section line to the NE. corner sec. 5, T. 7 S., R. 10 W.; thence west along the section line to Biloxi River; thence northwestward along Biloxi River to the intersection of the east line of sec. 5, T. 6 S., R. 11 W.; thence north to the Stone County line; thence west to the starting point including all properties extending over or into the Mississippi Sound and the Bay of Biloxi; *in Hinds County:* E½ T. 6 N., R. 3 W., and W⅓ T. 6 N., R. 2 W.; *in Jackson County:* That area included within a boundary beginning at a point where the east line of sec. 19, T. 7 S., R. 5 W. intersects Escatawpa River; thence west along said river to the Pascagoula River; thence south along the Pascagoula River to the township line between Tps. 7 and 8 S.; thence east to the SE. corner sec. 31, T. 7 S., R. 5 W.; thence north to the starting point; all that portion of T. 7 S., R. 9 W. lying in Jackson County and the W⅔ Tps. 7 and 8 S., R. 8 W.; *in Jefferson Davis County:* Secs. 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 7 N., R. 19 W.; secs. 35 and 36, T. 8 N., R. 19 W.; sec. 31, T. 8 N., R. 18 W., and secs. 6 and 7, T. 7 N., R. 18 W., including all of the town of Prentiss; *in Jones County:* Secs. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, T. 9 N., R. 11 W.; secs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, and 18, T. 8 N., R. 11 W.; secs. 13, 14, 24, 25, 35, and 36, T. 9 N., R. 12 W.; those portions of secs. 23 and 26, T. 9 N., R. 12 W., lying east of Tallahoma Creek; secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, and 14, T. 8 N., R. 12 W.; secs. 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, T. 6 N., R. 14 W.; secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 6 N., R. 13 W., and those portions of secs. 28 and 33, T. 6 N., R. 13 W., lying west of Leaf River; *in Lamar County:* All of the town of Purvis; all of secs. 35 and 36, T. 1 N., R. 15 W.; sec. 31, T. 1 N., R. 14 W., and secs. 1 and 2, T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; *in Pearl River County:* All that area included within a boundary beginning at a point at the northern city limits of Poplarville in sec. 19, T. 2 S., R. 15 W. on the New Orleans and Northeastern R. R.; thence northeasterly along said rail-

road to a point where it intersects the south line of sec. 15, T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; thence east to the SE. corner sec. 14, T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; thence north to the Lamar County line; thence west and north along said county line to the NW. corner sec. 4, T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; thence south to the NW. corner sec. 16, T. 1 S., R. 15. W.; thence west to the NW. corner sec. 18, T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; thence south to the NW. corner sec. 18, T. 2 S., R. 15 W.; thence west to the NW. corner sec. 13, T. 2 S., R. 16 W.; thence south along the section line to a point where it would intersect the line of the northern boundary of Poplarville if extended westward; thence east along this line to the starting point; all of T. 5 S., R. 16 W., and the E½ of T. 5 S., R. 17 W. *in Stone County*: W⅓ Tps. 2 and 3 S., R. 11 W.; secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, T. 4 S., R. 11 W.; E⅓ T. 2 S., R. 12 W., and secs. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, and 10, T. 2 S., R. 12 W.; E⅓ T. 3 S., R. 12 W.; and secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, and 24, T. 4 S., R. 12 W.

North Carolina.—In New Hanover County: The city of Wilmington; Cape Fear Township; all that part of Hartnett Township lying west of the Wrightsboro-Winter Park Road, including all of the town of Winter Park; and that part of Masonboro Township north of the new road between Sunset Park and Winter Park; *in Pender County:* Townships of Burgaw, Caswell, and Rocky Point and that part of Columbia Township lying south of an imaginary straight line drawn east and west across the township to connect the northern boundaries of Burgaw and Caswell Townships; *in Wayne County:* Goldsboro Township.

Articles Prohibited Movement

§ 301.72–2a. *Beetles prohibited shipment.*—The interstate shipping of living white-fringed beetles in any stage of development, whether moved independent of or in connection with any other article, is prohibited, except as provided in paragraph (*b*) of § 301.72–9.

Articles Restricted Movement

§ 301.72–3. *Restricted articles.*—Except as provided in administrative instructions, the interstate movement of the following articles from any regulated area is regulated throughout the year:

(a) Soil, sand, gravel, clay, peat, or muck, whether moved independent of, or in connection with or attached to nursery stock, plants, products, articles, or things.
(b) Compost, manure, moss, and leafmold.
(c) Nursery stock.
(d) Grass sod.
(e) Potatoes.
(f) True bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants.
(g) Hay.
(h) Peanuts in shells.
(i) Seed cotton, cottonseed, and baled cotton lint and linters.
(j) Scrap metal and junk.
(k) Forest products such as cordwood, stump wood, logs, lumber, timbers, posts, poles, and cross ties.
(l) Brick, tile, stone, and cinders.
(m) Concrete slabs, pipe, and building blocks.
(n) Implements, machinery, equipment, and containers.

Conditions of Interstate Movement

§ 301.72–4. *Conditions governing interstate movement of restricted articles.*—(*a*) *Certification required.*—Restricted articles shall not be moved interstate from a regulated area to or through any point outside thereof unless accompanied by a valid inspection certificate issued by an inspector: *Provided*, That certification requirements as they relate to part or all of any regulated area may be waived, during part or all of the year, by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, on his finding and giving notice thereof, in administrative instructions, that the State concerned has promulgated and enforced adequate sanitary measures on and about the premises on which restricted articles originate or are retained, or that adequate volunteer sanitary measures have been applied, or that other control or natural conditions exist which have eliminated the risk of contamination by the pests in any stage of development.

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(*b*) *Use of certificate on shipments.*—Unless exempted by administrative instructions, every container of restricted articles moved interstate from any regulated area shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a certificate or permit issued in compliance with these regulations, except that in the case of shipments in bulk, by common carrier, a master permit attached to the shipping order, manifest, or other shipping papers, will be sufficient. In the case of shipments in bulk by road vehicle other than common carrier, a master permit shall accompany the vehicle. Master permits shall accompany shipments to destination and be surrendered to consignees on delivery.

(*c*) *Movement within continuous areas unrestricted.*—No certificates are required for interstate movement of restricted articles when such movement is wholly within continuous regulated areas.

(*d*) *Articles originating outside the regulated areas.*—No certificates are required for the interstate movement of restricted articles originating outside of the regulated areas and moving through or from a regulated area, when the point of origin is clearly indicated, when their identity has been maintained, and when the articles are protected, while in the regulated area, in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

Conditions of Certification

§ 301.72–5. *Conditions governing the issuance of certificates and permits.* (*a*) *Approved methods.*—Certificates authorizing the interstate movement of restricted articles from the regulated areas may be issued upon determination by the inspector that the articles are (1) apparently free from infestation; or (2) have been treated, fumigated, sterilized, or processed under approved methods; or (3) were grown, produced, manufactured, stored, or handled in such a manner that, in the judgment of the inspector, no infestation would be transmitted thereby: *Provided*, That certificates authorizing the interstate movement of soil, sand, gravel, clay, peat, muck, or compost, originating in an infested area may be issued only when such materials have been treated or handled under methods or conditions approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(*b*) *Limited permits.*—Limited permits may be issued for the movement of noncertified restricted articles to destinations and consignees as may be authorized and designated by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for processing or other handling. As a condition of such authorization and designation, persons or firms shipping, receiving, or transporting such articles may be required to agree in writing to maintain such sanitary safeguards against the establishment and spread of infestation and to comply with such conditions as to the maintenance of identity, handling, or subsequent movement of restricted products and cleaning of railway cars, trucks, or other vehicles used in the transportation of such articles as may be required by the inspector.

(*c*) *Dealer-carrier permit.*—As a condition of issuance of certificates or permits for the interstate movement of restricted articles, persons or firms engaged in purchasing, assembling, exchanging, processing, or carrying such restricted articles originating or stored in regulated areas, may be required to execute a signed agreement stipulating that the permittee will carry out any and all conditions, treatments, precautions, and sanitary measures which may be deemed necessary.

Procedure for Applicants

§ 301.72–6. *Assembly of restricted articles for inspection.*—Persons intending to move restricted articles, the certification of which is required, interstate from regulated areas shall make application for certification as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applications must show the nature and quantity of articles to be moved, together with their exact location, and if practicable, the contemplated date of shipment. Applicants for inspection may be required to assemble or indicate the articles to be shipped so that they may be readily examined by the inspector.

The United States Department of Agriculture will not be responsible for any cost incident to inspection or treatment other than the services of the inspector.

Certificates and Permits May Be Canceled

§ 301.72–7. *Cancelation of certificates or permits.*—Certificates or permits issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled and further

certification refused whenever, in the judgment of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the further use of such certificates or permits might result in the dissemination of infestation.

Cleaning of Vehicles

§ 301.72–8. *Cleaning of freight cars, trucks, and other vehicles.*—When in the judgment of the inspector a hazard of spread of infestation is presented, thorough cleaning of freight cars, trucks, and other vehicles may be required before movement interstate to points outside the regulated areas when such freight cars, trucks, or other vehicles have been used for the transportation of uncertified restricted articles within regulated areas.

Shipments for Experimental or Scientific Purposes

§ 301.72–9. (*a*) *Articles for experimental or scientific purposes.*—Articles subject to restrictions may be moved interstate for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear an identifying tag from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(*b*) *Beetles for experimental or scientific purposes.*—Live white-fringed beetles, in any stage of development, may be moved interstate for scientific purposes only under conditions prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of white-fringed beetles so moved shall bear an identifying tag from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Done at the city of Washington this 23rd day of December 1942.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] PAUL H. APPLEBY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

PENALTIES

The Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), provides that no person shall ship or offer for shipment to any common carrier, nor shall any common carrier receive for transportation or transport, nor shall any person carry or transport, from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or from any quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other plant products, or any class of stone or quarry products, or any other article of any character whatsoever, capable of carrying any dangerous plant disease or insect infestation, specified in the notice of quarantine * * * in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It also provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

STATE AND FEDERAL INSPECTION

Certain of the quarantined States have promulgated quarantine regulations restricting intrastate movement supplemental to the Federal quarantine. These State regulations are enforced in cooperation with the Federal authorities. Copies of either the Federal or State quarantine orders may be obtained at the office of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Room 6, Gates-Cook Building (Tel. 1591), P. O. Box 989, Gulfport, Miss., or through a White-fringed Beetle Inspector at one of the subsidiary offices.

GENERAL OFFICES OF STATES COOPERATING

Alabama: Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Montgomery.
Florida: Assistant Plant Commissioner, State Plant Board, Gainesville.
Louisiana: State Entomologist, Baton Rouge.

Mississippi: Entomologist, State Plant Board, State College.
North Carolina: State Entomologist, Raleigh.

[Copies of the foregoing quarantine were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register December 24, 1942, 2:43 p. m.; 7 F. R. 10902.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., December 23, 1942.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has promulgated a revision, effective on and after December 28, 1942, of the white-fringed beetle quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 301.72) and regulations supplemental thereto. The purposes of the revision are to extend the regulated areas to include parts of the North Carolina counties of New Hanover, Pender, and Wayne, and additional infested sections in Alabama and Mississippi; to add to the list of restricted articles gravel, moss, and bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants. Peanut shells are no longer restricted.

Copies of the quarantine as revised may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, Washington.

PAUL H. APPLEBY,
Acting Secretary.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala., January 5, 1943; the Florida Times Union, Jacksonville, Fla., January 5, 1943; the News, Jackson, Miss., January 6, 1943; the Observer, Charlotte, N. C., January 5, 1943; the Times Picayune, New Orleans, La., January 6, 1943.]

B. E. P. Q. 485, Eleventh Revision — Effective December 28, 1942

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE REGULATIONS MODIFIED

§ 301.72a *Administrative instructions; modification of certification requirements for specified articles.*—Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of § 301.72, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Notice of Quarantine No. 72, on account of the white-fringed beetle], the certification requirements are hereby modified effective December 28, 1942, through June 15, 1943, for the interstate movement of the following articles and materials enumerated in § 301.72–3:

(a) Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of the following materials under the conditions specified below:

(1) Soil, sand, gravel, clay, peat, or muck, when taken from a depth of at least 2 feet below the existing surface, and when entirely free from any surface soil to a depth of 2 feet.

(2) Sand and gravel, when washed, processed, or otherwise treated to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(b) All certification requirements are waived for the following articles and materials when free from soil and when sanitation practices are maintained as prescribed by or to the satisfaction of the inspector:

(1) Potatoes, except that those freshly harvested are not exempt.

(2) True bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants, except that those freshly harvested or uncured are not exempt.

(3) Hay, except that peanut hay is not exempt.

(4) Seed cotton, cottonseed, and baled cotton lint and linters.

(5) Scrap metal and junk.

(6) Forest products such as cordwood, stump wood, logs, lumber, timbers, posts, poles, and cross ties.

(7) Brick, tile, stone, and cinders.

(8) Concrete slabs, pipe, and building blocks.

(9) Implements, machinery, equipment, and containers.

ARTICLES REMAINING UNDER QUARANTINE

(c) Certification is required for the following articles and materials enumerated in § 301.72–3:

(1) All soil, sand, gravel, clay, peat, or muck, whether moved independent of, or in connection with, or attached to nursery stock, plants, products, articles or things.

(2) Compost, manure, moss, and leafmold.

(3) Nursery stock.

(4) Grass sod.

(5) Potatoes, freshly harvested.

(6) True bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants, when freshly harvested or uncured.

(7) Peanuts in the shell.

(8) Peanut hay.

This revision supersedes Circular B. E. P. Q. 485, tenth revision, which became effective August 3, 1942.

(7 C. F. R., § 301.72; sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington, this 23d day of December 1942.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register December 24, 1942, 2:43 p. m.; 7 F. R. 10905.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO MEXICAN BORDER REGULATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

REGULATIONS FOR CARRYING INTO EFFECT THE INSPECTION OF AND APPLICATION OF SAFEGUARDS TO RAILWAY CARS, VEHICLES, AND VARIOUS MATERIALS ENTERING THE UNITED STATES FROM MEXICO (T. D. 50757)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., November 3, 1942.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of the Mexican Border Regulations, approved by the Secretary of Agriculture on September 2, 1942, in pursuance of the Mexican Border Act approved January 31, 1942 (Public Law 426, 77th Congress), entitled, "To provide for regulating, inspecting, cleaning, and, when necessary, disinfecting railway cars, other vehicles, and other materials entering the United States from Mexico," is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

These regulations supersede the Rules and Regulations Prohibiting the Movement of Cotton and Cottonseed from Mexico into the United States and Governing the Entry into the United States of Railway Cars and Other Vehicles, Freight, Express, Baggage, or Other Materials from Mexico at Border Points, effective July 1, 1917 ((1917) T. D. 37255), as amended January 29, 1920 (not published as a Treasury decision).

The number of this Treasury decision should be inserted as a marginal reference opposite articles 578 (*a*) and 579 (*a*), Customs Regulations of 1937.

W. R. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Then follows the text of the regulations.]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

B. E. P. Q. 426, Supplement No. 7.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA

OCTOBER 13, 1942.

PRINTING REQUIREMENTS ON WRAPS OF IMPORTED FRUITS ABOLISHED

A Government Decree of August 22, 1942, abolished the requirements that waterproof tissue paper wraps of imported apples, pears, oranges, tangerines,

grapefruit, and lemons must carry the name of the grower, the packing company, or the exporter, as well as the country of origin. (See page 11, B. E. P. Q. 426.)

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 448, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BELGIAN CONGO

NOVEMBER 30, 1942.

BANANA PLANTS—IMPORTS SUBJECT TO QUARANTINE PERMIT

The importation of cultivated or wild banana plants into the Belgian Congo has been made subject to special permit from the Governor General, on sanitary grounds, by ordinance No. 207/Agri. of July 16, 1942, published in the Bulletin Administratif du Congo Belge of July 25.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

[The domestic and foreign quarantine and other restrictive orders summarized herein are issued under the authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of Aug. 20, 1912, as amended. The Mexican border regulations and the export-certification regulations are issued under specific acts of Congress.]

QUARANTINE ORDERS

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign, the domestic quarantines being divided into (1) those applying primarily to the continental United States and (2) those applying primarily to shipments from and to the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

DOMESTIC PLANT QUARANTINES

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Black stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38, revised, effective September 1, 1937: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective September 1, 1937, the movement into any of the protected States, namely, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, as well as the movement from any one of said protected States into any other protected State of the common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), or other species of *Berberis* or *Mahonia* or parts thereof capable of propagation, on account of the black stem rust of grains. The regulations place no restrictions on the interstate movement of Japanese barberry (*B. thunbergii*) or any of its rust-resistant varieties, or of cuttings (without roots) of *Mahonia* shipped for decorative purposes and not for propagation.

Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, revised, effective September 29, 1938: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective September 29, 1938, the movement interstate to any point outside of the infested area, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone and quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The regulated area covers Rhode Island and parts of the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised, effective March 24, 1942: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective March 24, 1942, as amended, effective January 14, 1943, the

interstate movement of (1) fruits and vegetables; (2) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and other plants; and (3) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, from the regulated area to or through any point outside thereof. The regulated area includes the entire States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware, and the District of Columbia, and portions of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52, revised, effective March 15, 1939: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective March 15, 1939, as amended effective February 10, 1943, the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, of (1) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake, and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton or cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (4) farm products, farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

Thurberia weevil.—Quarantine No. 61, revised, effective August 1, 1927: Prohibits the interstate movement of *Thurberia*, including all parts of the plant, from any point in Arizona and prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective October 2, 1933, as amended effective October 22, 1936, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Arizona of (1) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products, or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

White-pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 63, effective October 1, 1926: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective July 1, 1938, the interstate movement from every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia of five-leafed pines (*Pinus*) or currant and gooseberry plants (*Ribes* and *Grossularia*), including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts.

Mexican fruitfly.—Quarantine No. 64, revised, effective October 15, 1937: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective October 16, 1939, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Texas of fruits of all varieties.

Dutch elm disease.—Quarantine No. 71, revised, effective October 1, 1941: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective October 1, 1941, the interstate movement from the regulated areas in the States of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut to or through any point outside thereof, of elm plants or parts thereof of all species of the genus *Ulmus*, irrespective of whether nursery, forest, or privately grown, including (1) trees, plants, leaves, twigs, branches, bark, roots, trunks, cuttings, and scions of such plants; (2) logs or cordwood of such plants; and (3) lumber, crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers manufactured in whole or in part from such plants, unless the wood is entirely free from bark.

White-fringed beetle.—Quarantine No. 72, revised, effective December 28, 1942: Prohibits, except as provided in the regulations supplemental thereto, effective December 28, 1942, the interstate movement from the regulated areas in the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and North Carolina, to or through any point outside thereof, of (1) nursery stock and other stipulated plants or plant products; (2) soil, independent of, or in connection with nursery stock, plants, or other products; or (3) other articles as stipulated in § 301.72–3; or (4) live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development.

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE TERRITORIES OF HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 13, revised, effective June 1, 1917: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective June 1, 1930, as amended effective May 12, 1941, the

movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States, of all fruits and vegetables in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melonfly (*Dacus cucurbitae*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 16, revised, effective January 1, 1935: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases of sugarcane, except that movement will be allowed under permit of specific materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their movement will involve no pest risk.

Sweetpotato.—Quarantine No. 30, revised, effective October 10, 1934: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any variety of sweetpotato (*Ipomoea batatas* Poir.), regardless of the use for which the same is intended, on account of the sweetpotato stem borer (*Omphisa anastomosalis* Guen.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae* Waterh.).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32, effective April 1, 1918: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same is intended, on account of two injurious weevils (*Rhabdocnemis obscurus* Boisd. and *Metamasius hemipterus* Linn.).

Hawaiian and Puerto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47, effective August 15, 1920: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective August 15, 1920, the movement of cotton, seed or unginned cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products, except oil, from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.) and the cotton-blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii* Banks).

United States quarantined to protect Hawaii.—Quarantine No. 51, effective October 1, 1921: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective October 1, 1921, the movement from the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, as ships' stores or as baggage or effects of passengers or crews, of sugarcane, corn (other than shelled corn), cotton, alfalfa, and the fruits of the avocado and papaya in the natural or raw state, on account of injurious insects, especially the sugarcane borer (*Diatraea saccharalis* Fab.), the alfalfa weevil (*Hypera postica* Gyll.), the cotton boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.), the papaya fruitfly (*Toxotrypana curvicauda* Gerst.), and certain insect enemies of the fruit of the avocado.

Puerto Rican fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 58, revised, effective January 22, 1941: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective January 22, 1941, the movement from the Territory of Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state, on account of certain injurious insects, including the fruitflies *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew) and *A. mombinpraeoptans* Sein, and the bean-pod borer *Maruca testulalis* (Geyer).

Sand, soil, or earth, with plants from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.—Quarantine No. 60, revised, effective September 1, 1936: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth around the roots of plants, to prevent the spread of white grubs, the Japanese rose beetle, and termites or white ants. Provision is made for the retention of potted plants on board vessels from Hawaii and Puerto Rico when evidence is presented satisfactory to the plant quarantine inspector that the soil has been so treated or is so safeguarded as to eliminate pest risk.

Foreign Plant Quarantines

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 8, effective July 1, 1913, with revised regulations effective July 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley in the State of

Baja California, Mexico, of cottonseed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls. Seed cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed hulls from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12, effective February 27, 1914: Forbids the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seed of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 15, revised, effective October 1, 1934: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries and localities of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases of sugarcane, except that importation will be allowed under permit of specific materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their entry will involve no pest risk.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19, revised, effective September 1, 1934: Forbids the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds and scions, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes only plants belonging to the tribe Citrinae, subfamily Citratae, of the family Rutaceae.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, effective July 1, 1916, as amended, effective April 1, 1917, and April 23, 1917: Forbids the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indio-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Taiwan (Formosa), Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (Euchlaena), jobs-tears (Coix), Polytoca, Chionachne, and Sclerachne, on account of the downy mildews and Physoderma diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruits.—Quarantine No. 28, effective August 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Taiwan (Formosa) and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweetpotato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29, effective January 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweetpotatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweetpotato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31, effective April 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). This quarantine places no restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana. (For restrictions on the entry of the fruit of the banana see quarantine 56.)

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34, effective October 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe Bambuseae, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of articles manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, effective June 1, 1919: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective December 22, 1930, and amended effective December 1, 1938, the importation of seeds, nursery stock, and other plants and plant products capable of propagation from all foreign countries and localities on account of certain

injurious insects and fungous diseases. Under this quarantine the following plant products may be imported without restriction when free from sand, soil, or earth, unless covered by special quarantine or other restrictive orders: Plant products capable of propagation imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds, except seeds of *Lathyrus* and *Vicia*. Cut flowers from the Dominion of Canada are also allowed entry without permit. The entry of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds is permitted under permit:

Under regulation 3:

(1) Bulbs, corms, or root stocks (pips) of the following genera: *Lilium* (lily), *Convallaria* (lily-of-the-valley), *Hyacinthus* (hyacinth), *Tulipa* (tulip), *Crocus*, *Narcissus* (daffodil and jonquil), *Begonia*, and *Gloxinia;* and, until further notice, *Chionodoxa* (glory-of-the-snow), *Galanthus* (snowdrop), *Scilla* (squill), *Fritillaria*, *Muscari* (grape-hyacinth), *Ixia*, and *Eranthis* (winter aconite).

(2) Cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits or nuts: *Provided*, That cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits or nuts may be imported from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) under the provisions of regulation 14 only. (Stocks of fruits or nuts may not be imported, under permit or otherwise.)

(3) Rose stocks, including Manetti, *Rosa multiflora* (brier rose), and *R. rugosa*.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds for growing purposes: *Provided*, That such nuts or seeds shall be free from pulp.

(5) Seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants: *Provided*, That such seeds shall be free from pulp: *Provided further*, That citrus seeds may be imported only through specified ports subject to disinfection as provided in regulation 9: *Provided further*, That mango seeds may not be imported under permit or otherwise, except from the countries of North America, Central America, and South America, and the West Indies.

Importations from countries not maintaining inspection of nursery stock, other plants and parts of plants, including seeds, the entry of which is permissible under this regulation, may be made under permit upon compliance with these regulations in limited quantities for public-service purposes only, but this limitation shall not apply to tree seeds.

(6) Materials permitted entry under Quarantine No. 56 for consumption purposes are authorized entry under this regulation for propagation.

Under regulation 14: Provision exists in this regulation for the entry of most kinds of plants that are not covered by other regulations of this quarantine or by other quarantines.

Under regulation 15: Provision exists for the entry in unlimited quantities of most kinds of plants which can be considered as peculiar to or standard productions of the Dominion of Canada, as opposed to stock imported into the Dominion from foreign countries and held or grown on there for later sale.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, revised, effective June 1, 1926: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective March 1, 1933, the importation from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugarcane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and jobs-tears, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Rice.—Quarantine No. 55, revised, effective November 23, 1933: Forbids the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities except the Republic of Mexico, and forbids the importation of rice straw and rice hulls from all foreign countries and localities, and seed or paddy rice from the Republic of Mexico, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective July 1, 1933, as amended effective August 1, 1934, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryztorum*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests.

Fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 56 effective November 1, 1923: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective December 1, 1936, as amended effective February 27, 1940, the importation of fruits and vegetables, except as restricted, as to certain countries

and districts, by special quarantines and other orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, on account of injurious insects, including fruitflies and melonflies (Trypetidae). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus blackfly.

Flag smut.—Quarantine No. 59, effective February 1, 1926: Forbids the importation of all species and varieties of wheat (*Triticum* spp.) and wheat products, unless so milled or so processed as to have destroyed all flag-smut spores, from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain.

Packing materials.—Quarantine No. 69, effective July 1, 1933, as amended, effective July 1, 1933: Forbids the entry from all foreign countries and localities of the following materials when used as packing for other commodities, except in special cases where preparation, processing, or manufacture are judged by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to have eliminated risk of carrying injurious insects and plant diseases: Rice straw, hulls, and chaff; cotton and cotton products; sugarcane, including bagasse; bamboo leaves and small shoots; leaves of plants; forest litter; and soil containing an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter not therein provided for by regulation. All parts of corn and allied plants are likewise prohibited except from Mexico and the countries of Central America, the West Indies, and South America. This quarantine also brings under restriction, involving inspection at will by the Department but requiring no permit or certificate, the following when used as packing: Cereal straw, chaff, and hulls (other than rice); corn and allied plants from Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America; willow twigs from Europe; grasses, hay, and similar dried plant mixtures from all countries; and authorized soil-packing materials from all countries. This quarantine does not cover such widely used packing materials as excelsior, paper, sawdust, ground cork, charcoal, and various other materials which, because of their nature or process of manufacture, are unlikely to transport plant parasites.

Dutch elm disease.—Quarantine No. 70, revised, effective January 1, 1935: Forbids the importation from Europe, on account of a disease due to the fungus *Graphium ulmi*, of seeds, leaves, plants, cuttings, and scions of elm or related plants, defined to include all species and genera of the family Ulmaceae; logs of elm and related plants; lumber, timber, or veneer of such plants if bark is present on them; and crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers, and other articles manufactured in whole or in part from the wood of elm or related plants if not free from bark.

Coffee.—Quarantine No. 73, effective April 1, 1940: Prohibits the importation into Puerto Rico from all foreign countries and localities of (1) the seeds or beans of coffee which, previous to importation, have not been roasted to a degree which, in the judgment of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, will have destroyed coffee borers in all stages, (2) coffee berries or fruits, and (3) coffee plants and leaves, on account of an injurious coffee insect known as the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes* [*coffeae* Hgdn.] *hampei* Ferr.) and an injurious rust disease due to the fungus *Hemileia vastatrix* B. and Br. Provision is made for importations of samples of unroasted coffee seeds or beans and for shipments of unroasted coffee seeds or beans in transit to destinations other than Puerto Rico.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the Plant Quarantine Act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation.

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign plant quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37.)

Potatoes.—The order of December 22, 1913, and the regulations issued thereunder, revised, effective March 1, 1922, and amended, effective December 1, 1936, restrict the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries and localities except the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda, on account of injurious

potato diseases and insect pests. The importation of potatoes is now authorized from Bermuda, Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Spain (including the Canary Islands), and the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and the northern territory of Baja California, Mexico.

Cotton and cotton wrappings.—The order of April 27, 1915, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, revised, effective February 24, 1923, amended effective May 1, 1924, December 15, 1924, December 11, 1937, and July 1, 1938, restrict the importation of cotton and cotton wrappings from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Cottonseed products.—The two orders of June 23, 1917, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, effective July 16, 1917, amended, effective August 7, 1925, restrict the importation of cottonseed cake and meal and all other cottonseed products except oil from all foreign countries and localities, and the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm: *Provided*, That these commodities which originate in and are shipped directly from the Imperial Valley, Baja California, Mexico, may enter without restriction.

Plant safeguard regulations.—These rules and regulations, revised, effective December 1, 1932, provide safeguards for the landing or unloading for transshipment and exportation and for transportation and exportation in bond of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States and also provide for the safeguarding of such plant material at a port or within the territorial limits of the United States where entry or landing is not intended or where entry has been refused.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations, revised effective April 30, 1938, are promulgated under the amendment to the Plant Quarantine Act of May 31, 1920. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

Mexican border regulations.—These regulations, effective September 28, 1942, were promulgated under the act approved January 31, 1942, entitled, "To provide for regulating, inspecting, cleaning, and, when necessary, disinfecting railway cars, other vehicles, and other materials entering the United States from Mexico" (Public Law 426, 77th Congress), and supersede the rules and regulations prohibiting the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States and governing the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico at border points, promulgated June 23, 1917, and amended effective January 29, 1920. They are designed to prevent the entry of the pink bollworm of cotton, which is known to exist widely in Mexico. They provide for the examination of passengers' baggage, for the disinfection of railways cars and other vehicles, freight, express, and other shipments, and for the cleaning of domestic cars handling Mexican freight. All fees collected for disinfecting railways cars and other vehicles are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The inspectors concerned in the enforcement of these regulations at border points are charged also with enforcement of restrictions on the entry of plants and plant products under various foreign plant quarantines.

Regulations governing sanitary export certification.—These regulations, revised effective September 21, 1936, were promulgated pursuant to authority granted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act of May 17, 1935 (49 Stat. 268), and repeated in subsequent appropriation acts. They provide for the inspection and certification of domestic plants and plant products intended for export to countries requiring such certification. All fees collected for this service are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN CALIFORNIA[1]

CHANGES IN TERMINAL INSPECTION PLACES MODIFYING LIST PUBLISHED ON PAGES 21 AND 22 OF THE CURRENT POSTAL GUIDE, PART I

DISCONTINUED: Facilities for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products have been discontinued at the following places in California:

Alhambra	Glendale	Palms
Alvarado	Glendora	Pasadena
Arcadia	Harbor City	Puente
Artesia	Hermosa Beach	Redondo Beach
Azusa	Huntington Beach	Rivera
Bell	Huntington Park	San Dimas
Bellflower	Hynes	San Gabriel
Beverly Hills	Inglewood	San Juan Capistrano
Brea	Irwindale	San Lorenzo
Burbank	La Habra	San Pedro
Centerville	Lancaster	Santa Fe Springs
Charter Oak	LaVerne	Santa Monica
Chatsworth	Lomita	Saugus
Claremont	Long Beach	Sierra Madre
Clearwater	Monrovia	South Pasadena
Compton	Montebello	Spadra
Cottonwood	Mount Eden	Topanga
Covina	Newark	Torrance
Culver City	Newhall	Van Nuys
Downey	North Pomona	Venice
Duarte	Norwalk	Walnut
El Monte	Ocean Park	Whittier
El Segundo	Pacoima	Willowbrook
Gardena	Palmdale	

ESTABLISHED: Facilities for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products have been established at the following places in California:

Adin	Clovis	Novato
Cedarville	Dorris	

Postmasters will please correct their California list of terminal plant inspection places on pages 21 and 22 of the July, 1941, Postal Guide (Part I) and be governed accordingly.

Attention is also invited to the instructions appearing in article 62 (b), page 20 of the 1941 Postal Guide, Part I, particularly method No. 3, provided for the handling of parcels containing plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection. This arrangement contemplates the mailer will have the parcels directed to the addressees in care of a plant inspector at a conveniently located inspection point, where, after being examined and passed by the State plant inspector, the parcels (if bearing the sender's pledge guaranteeing forwarding postage) will, after the address is changed, reenter the mails for onward dispatch to the addressees, rated with the necessary postage due for forwarding. The correct manner of labeling such parcels, including the proper form of address and return card, is illustrated in the article of the Guide referred to. It is suggested that shippers be encouraged to adopt and follow this method whenever practicable in order to expedite and facilitate terminal inspection and to avoid reshipments after reaching the office of address.

[1] The Postal Bulletin, December 16, 1942.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, December 18, 1942.

CALIFORNIA STATE PLANT QUARANTINE MODIFIED

(Change in Notice Published in May 1937 Supplement to the Postal Guide)

The California State quarantine pertaining to the Oriental fruit moth established pursuant to the act of June 4, 1936, has been amended so as to add *hawthorn* to the approved list of plants and plant products regarded as hosts or carriers of the Oriental fruit moth. This will amend the list appearing in the second column of the Department's notice of April 6, 1937, entitled "California State Plant Quarantines" published in the May 1937 Supplement to the Postal Guide so as to read when corrected:

> All varieties and species including the flowering forms of almond, apple, apricot, cherry, chokecherry, hawthorn, nectarine, peach, pear, plum, and quince trees or plants or parts thereof, including the fresh fruits.

The acceptance for mailing of these plants and plant products from the quarantined areas into California is entirely prohibited, except that scions and budwood will be admitted under California permit during the period from November 1 to March 1.

The area quarantined on account of the Oriental fruit moth has also been amended to include (in addition to the several States named in the first column of the notice of April 6, 1937) certain areas within California described as follows:

> Entire Counties of Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura and all that portion of Santa Barbara County lying south of the first standard parallel line north, San Bernardino base line.

Postmasters will please make the necessary changes on their records and be governed accordingly in the future. See section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations.

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period October 1 to December 31, 1942, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Josefina Nunez	San Ysidro, Calif.	85 nodes sugarcane	$2
Josefina Villareal de Elizon	Brownsville, Tex.	2 apples	1
Maria Julia Martinez	do	12 oranges and 1 guava	1
Daniel Diaz	Del Rio, Tex.	1 orange	1
Filomeno Torres	do	2 oranges	1
Donald McKay	do	15 nodes sugarcane	1
Encarnacion Torres	do	3 oranges	1
Maria O. Martinez	Eagle Pass, Tex.	7 guavas	1
Aurora Navarro	do	5 apples	1
Marcelino Garza	do	4 potatoes	1
Maria Ibarra de Villanueva	do	2 sweet limes	1
Ascencion Ramirez de Rodriguez	do	1 guava	1
Jŏse Andres F. Rivera	do	1 orange	1
Alejandro Hernandez	do	4 oranges	1
Felipe Ochoa	do	1 orange	1
Ruth Ruiz	do	1 plant	1
Francisca Lopez de Ruiz	do	2 plants	1

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Transita Sosa	Eagle Pass, Tex	2 oranges	$1
Maria Cuellar de Garza	do	4 plants	1
Andres Lopez	El Paso, Tex	5 guavas	1
Donaciano Salinas	Hidalgo, Tex	7 quince	1
Dora Medina	do	3 avocados	1
Concha Luna	do	6 avocados	1
Melauiades Gonzalez	do	1 plant	1
Noverta de Singletary	do	2 avocados	1
Jono de Anda	do	3 plants	1
Tomaza Anzaldua	do	2 plants	1
Josepa Pena Gonzalez	do	1 orange and 2 avocados	1
Maria de la Luz	do	11 sweet limes	1
Teodosia Gil de Hernandez	do	7 apples	1
Camile Gonzalez	do	2 apples	1
Martin Sanchez	do	1 apple	1
Rita Olvera	do	1 orange	1
Mrs. J. B. Lozano	do	14 plants	1
A. V. Cole	do	8 oranges	1
B. Villalpando	do	2 oranges	1
Jesus Rodriguez	do	1 avocado seed	1
Robert Martin	do	2 avocados	1
Francisco Longorio	do	1 orange	1
Lidia Livas	do	3 apples	1
Belan Arredondo	do	1 guava	1
Angelita Garcia	do	2 apples	1
Antonio Ramos Chapa	do	16 plants and 1 pound tree seed	2
Dolores de los Santos	do	1 orange	1
Felicitas Tello	do	6 tubers and ¼ pound tree seed	1
Pedro Sarabia	do	1 orange	1
Jesus P. Willman	do	6 oranges and 105 nodes sugarcane	2
F. Trevenio	Laredo, Tex	3 avocados	1
Mrs. Antonio Puente	do	5 guavas and 10 oranges	1
Mrs. Morala V. de Espinosa	do	1 orange	1
John Gonzales	do	3 oranges	1
Filiberto Saldivar	do	1 papaya	1
Geronimo Linan	do	2 oranges	1
Mrs. Andrea Reyes	do	2 apples and 4 sugarcane nodes	1
Carlos Mormolejo	do	1 plant	1
Manuel Ofria	do	2 oranges	1
Francisca Castilleja	do	1 orange	1
Juvenal Gonzalez	do	do	1
Ernst M. Crespo	do	3 oranges	1
Refugio de Leon	do	4 guavas	1
Francisca Macios	do	5 oranges	1
Victor Gonzales	do	3 oranges	1
Domitita N. Zuniga	do	10 sugarcane nodes	1
Macloria Mirano Perez	do	2 oranges	1
Luisa Garza	do	do	1
Eladio Alvarado	do	20 oranges	1

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Claude Wakeland, *in Field Charge, Grasshopper Control* (headquarters, *Denver, Colo.*).
A. C. Baker, *in Field Charge, Fruitfly Investigations* (headquarters, *Mexico City, Mexico*).

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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

LIST OF INTERCEPTED PLANT PESTS, 1942

(List of Pests Recorded During the Period July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, Inclusive, as Intercepted in, on, or with Plants and Plant Products Entering United States Territory.)

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the twenty-ninth year for which lists of pest interceptions have been issued. The records summarized include pests intercepted in, on, or with plants and plant products (1) imported, (2) offered for but refused entry, (3) held as ships' stores, etc., and hence not imported through customs, (4) offered for entry for immediate export or for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, and (5) in domestic shipments between Hawaii and Puerto Rico and the mainland.

Determinations of collections made near the close of the preceding year are included with data for the current year. In addition to routine reports and determinations by the personnel of this Bureau, considerable information is supplied by State and customs officials. Staffs of specialists maintained by the States of California and Florida and the Territory of Hawaii determine most of the interceptions made there, and specialists of the Bureau of Plant Industry determine a large part of the more difficult plant-disease material.

The scientific names of insects are checked by specialists in this Bureau and those of hosts and fungi by specialists in the Bureau of Plant Industry to make sure they conform to the appropriate international rules of nomenclature.

The alleged origin of plant materials cannot be verified in all cases. Obviously doubtful items are either omitted or the origin is listed as unknown.

NOTES ON INSECTS INTERCEPTED

FRUITFLIES

Anastrepha fraterculus was intercepted at Baltimore, Boston, and New Orleans in grapefruit and orange in quarters and stores from Argentina and Brazil. The Mexican fruitfly (*A. ludens*) was intercepted 3 times in oranges in baggage and quarters at Brownsville, Mobile, and New Orleans and 185 times in 12 different hosts in baggage, quarters, and stores from Mexico. The West Indian fruitfly (*A. mombinpraeoptans*) was taken 17 times in 3 hosts in baggage, mail, quarters, and stores from 7 different countries. *A. serpentina* was intercepted 8 times in 5 hosts in baggage, quarters, and stores from Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico. *A. striata* (one adult) was taken at Hoboken with wild *Cattleya* sp. in cargo from Venezuela. *A. suspensa* was intercepted at New York in guava in baggage and mail from Puerto Rico. The Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata*) was taken 11 times in 6 different hosts in baggage and quarters from Hawaii and Portugal. The melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*) was intercepted at San Francisco and San Pedro in 3 hosts in stores from Hawaii. The currant fruitfly (*Epochra canadensis*) was taken twice at El Paso in wild currant in baggage from Mexico. The apple maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella*) was taken 4 times in apples in baggage at Laredo from Mexico. The papaya fruitfly (*Toxotrypana curvicauda*) was intercepted at New Orleans in papaya in stores from Honduras.

INSECTS OTHER THAN FRUITFLIES

In addition to the usual insects of major importance, such as the citrus blackfly (*Aleurocanthus woglumi*), the turnip gall weevil (*Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma*), the Asiatic rice borer (*Chilo simplex*), the rhododendron whitefly (*Dialeurodes chittendeni*), the West Indian sweetpotato weevil (*Euscepes postfasciatus*), the East

Indian bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis*), and the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*), listed in the detailed table are many insects which were intercepted for the first time, or for the first time on the host indicated, or for the first time from the country indicated, or are of special interest for some other reason. References to "first record" in these notes refer to our interception records only. The insects fall in different groups, cover a wide host range, and come from many parts of the world, e. g., *Aonidiella pinicola* (Coccidae) first record and not previously in the National Museum Collection, *A. eremocitri* (Coccidae) first record, *Bruchus dentipes* (Bruchidae) first record in broadbean, *Capaneus odiosus* (Coreidae) first record from Venezuela, *Chirothrips aculeatus* (Thripidae) first record, *Dialeurodes kirkaldyi* (Aleyrodidae) first record on *Tabernaemontana* sp., *Elaphrothrips dampfi* (Phlaeothripidae) first record, *Fulvius brevicornis* (Miridae) first record, *Heilipus trifasciatus* (Curculionidae) (formerly listed as *H. perseae*) first record from Costa Rica, *Lamprosema schistisemalis* (Pyraustidae) first record, *Metamasius callizona* (Curculionidae) first record on pineapple, *Microcerotermes exiguus* (Termitidae) first record in wood and also first record from Nicaragua, the carrot rust fly (*Psila rosae*) first record from Iceland, *Urbanus proteus* (Hesperiidae) first record in string bean and also first record from Mexico, and *Urodus parvula* (Hyponomeutidae) first record.

NOTES ON PLANT DISEASES INTERCEPTED

Among the more important plant-disease interceptions were 6 of citrus canker (*Bacterium citri*), 5 of a somewhat similar bacterial canker of citrus in South America which is called Cancrosis-B, 2 of Dutch elm disease (*Ceratostomella* (*Graphium*) *ulmi*), 159 of banana leaf spot (*Cercospora musae*), 12 of the bulb and stem eelworm (*Ditylenchus dipsaci*), 16 of sweet orange scab (*Elsinoe australis*), 363 of lima bean scab (*Elsinoe phaseoli*), 9 of citrus black spot (*Phoma citricarpa*), and 3 of a broomcorn smut (*Sphacelotheca sorghicola*).

COMMON PESTS INTERCEPTED

Many of the pests intercepted are of species already well established here. Some of these may include potentially destructive strains not yet introduced, but it is not practicable to determine that point. Pests not yet established here but intercepted in large numbers on one or two hosts are in some cases listed here instead of in the detailed table. While many thousands of interceptions of common pests are not recorded, the data that follow are sufficient to show their general nature. The numbers following the scientific names of the pests indicate the number of countries of origin from which the pest was intercepted and the number of interceptions recorded.

INSECTS

Common insects intercepted 10 or more times, and recorded, included *Acanthoscelides obtectus* (11–32), *Ahasverus advena* (11–23), *Anthonomus eugenii* (2–4,930), *Aonidiella aurantii* (15–49), *Aphis gossypii* (6–38), *Araecerus fasciculatus* (7–21), *Aspidiotus camelliae* (4–14), *A. cyanophylli* (10–48), *A. hederae* (6–39), *A. lataniae* (17–187), *A. perniciosus* (3–17), *Brevicoryne brassicae* (12–24), *Carpocapsa pomonella* (8–200), *Cathartus quadricollis* (2–14), *Cerataphis lataniae* (14–122), *Chionaspis citri* (8–14), *Chrysomphalus aonidum* (18–69), *C. dictyospermi* (10–122), *Coccus hesperidum* (13–100), *Diaspis boisduvalii* (20–582), *D. bromeliae* (4–22), *Ephestia cautella* (6–19), *Etiella zinckenella* (2–20), *Gnorimoschema operculella* (22–283), *Heliothis armigera* (8–7,987), *H. virescens* (3–222), *Hippodamia convergens* (1–35), *Howardia biclavis* (5–16), *Ischnaspis longirostris* (6–13), *Laphygma frugiperda* (4–333), *Lasioderma serricorne* (10–45), *Lepidosaphes beckii* (34–150), *L. gloverii* (5–10), *Myzus persicae* (10–46), *Necrobia rufipes* (4–20), *Oryzaephilus surinamensis* (2–11), *Parlatoria pergandii* (8–15), *P. proteus* (10–69), *Pinnaspis minor* (7–99), *Plodia interpunctella* (4–31), *Pseudococcus adonidum* (11–23), *P. brevipes* (8–15), *P. citri* (11–26), *P. maritimus* (8–16), *Rhizoglyphus hyacinthi* (9–39), *Saissetia hemisphaerica* (16–175), *S. nigra* (4–25), *S. oleae* (11–16), *Selenaspidus articulatus* (16–49), *Sitophilus oryza* (7–26), *Sitotroga cerealella* (5–11), *Stegobium paniceum* (8–15), *Tenebroides mauritanicus* (2–10), *Thrips tabaci* (10–38), *Tribolium castaneum* (9–16), *Typhaea stercorea* (10–53).

In addition to the listed species of common insects, there were 5,560 interceptions belonging to 695 different species which were not deemed to be of sufficient importance from the plant-quarantine viewpoint to warrant listing them by species. Total of common insects intercepted, 21,966.

DISEASES

Common plant diseases intercepted 10 or more times, and recorded, included *Actinomyces scabies* (21–247), *Albugo candida* (3–36), *Alternaria brassicae* (8–12), *A. solani* (3–103), *A. tomato* (1–1,157), *Aphelenchoides parietinus* (6–10), *Aplanobacter michiganense* (1–101), *Aspergillus niger* (22–345), *Bacillus carotovorus* (12–59), *Bacterium phaseoli* (1–56), *B. vesicatorium* (7–1,588), *Botrytis cinerea* (17–39), *B. tulipae* (2–23), *Capnodium citri* (8–15), *Cephalothecium roseum* (8–45), *Ceratostomella adiposum* (1–13), *C. fimbriata* (6–15), *C. paradoxa* (16–198), *Cercospora beticola* (1–16), *C. capsici* (2–102), *C. rosicola* (3–89), *Cladosporium fulvum* (2–154), *Colletotrichum circinans* (4–359), *C. lindemuthianum* (8–67), *C. nigrum* (4–12), *C. orchidearum* (11–30), *C. phomoides* (1–26), *Corticium vagum* (16–622), *Cylindrosporium chrysanthemi* (1–22), *Diaporthe citri* (19–124), *D. phaseolorum* (3–99), *Diplocarpon rosae* (3–23), *Diplodia natalensis* (19–53), *D. tubericola* (12–24), *Elsinoe fawcettii* (16–141), *E. phaseoli* (2–363), *Erysiphe graminis* (2–13), *E. polygoni* (1–40), *Gloeosporium limetticolum* (25–273), *G. musarum* (7–18), *Glomerella cingulata* (19–541), *Helminthosporium allii* (6–2,247), *Heterodera marioni* (13–22), *Melanconium sacchari* (3–24,) *Mycosphaerella brassicicola* (7–12), *M. citrullina* (5–20), *Oospora citri-aurantii* (2–14), *O. lactis parasitica* (9–205), *O. pustulans* (2–11), *Penicillium digitatum* (9–87), *P. expansum* (2–20), *P. italicum* (11–15), *Phoma destructiva* (4–566), *Phomopsis vexans* (9–217), *Phytophthora infestans* (7–32), *P. phaseoli* (1–10), *Puccinia allii* (5–17), *P. chrysanthemi* (1–28), *P. graminis* (15–45), *P. rubigo-vera* (8–23), *Pucciniopsis caricae* (1–35), *Pythium debaryanum* (1–34), *Rhizopus nigricans* (20–663), *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* (12–38), *Sclerotium oryzae* (8–15), *S. rolfsii* (7–20), *Septoria apii* (9–14), *Sphaceloma perseae* (6–267), *Sphacelotheca sorghi* (1–10), *Sphaerotheca pannosa* (3–10), *Spondylocladium atrovirens* (10–19), *Spongospora subterranea* (4–11), *Uromyces phaseoli typica* (1–24), *Ustilago zeae* (2–26), *Venturia inaequalis* (16–61), *Verticillium cinnabarina* (10–47).

In addition there were recorded 244 interceptions of 74 other species of common pathogens, making a total of 12,428 recorded interceptions of common diseases.

INCOMPLETELY DETERMINED PESTS

Each year interceptions include some pests which appear to be new to science and hence undescribed. Others are not determinable because available descriptions are inadequate and authentic material is lacking. In many cases the intercepted material is inadequate or not in a stage to permit determination.

INSECTS

Among the incompletely determined insects intercepted during the year were the following fruitflies: *Anastrepha* sp., probably *fraterculus*, intercepted at Baltimore, Brownsville, New Orleans, New York, and Philadelphia in peach, grapefruit, and orange from Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and Trinidad; *Anastrepha* sp. at Jacksonville, Laredo, Miami, and New Orleans in cherimoya, guava, mango, orange, plum, and quince from Brazil, Colombia, Honduras, Jamaica, and Mexico; *Ceratitis* sp., likely *capitata*, at Seattle in coffee berry from Hawaii; *Ceratitis* sp. at Boston in orange from the Union of South Africa; *Dacus* sp. at Baltimore in orange from Mozambique; *Epochra* sp., probably *canadensis*, at El Paso in currant from Mexico; *Rhagoletis* sp., probably *pomonella*, at Brownsville and Laredo in apple, *Crataegus* sp., mango and plum from Mexico; and *Rhagoletis* sp., probably *suavis* (Loew), at Nogales in black walnut from Mexico.

In addition to the incompletely identified fruitflies the following miscellaneous insects of special interest were intercepted: *Acrolophus* sp., near *pallidus* (Mosch.) (Acrolophidae), at Hoboken with orchids from Colombia and Costa Rica; *Agromyza* sp., near *setosa* Loew (Agromyzidae), at Nogales in purslane from Mexico; *Amblycerus* sp. (Bruchidae) at Chicago and New York in seeds of *Dipteryx* sp. and *Prosopis chilensis* from Brazil and Dominican Republic; *Amphicerus* sp., probably *hamatus* (F.) (Bostrichidae), at New York in elder from Mexico; *Chirothrips* sp., near *sulcatus* Johns. (Thripidae), at Baltimore and the Inspection House in Washington, D. C., with grass seeds from the Union of South Africa; *Asterolecanium* sp., close to *puteanum* Russell (Coccidae), at San Francisco on *Ilex* sp. (?) from Guatemala; *Ceuthorhynchidius* sp., near *wickhami* Champ. (Curculionidae), at Laredo on an herb from Mexico; *Cnemonyx* sp. (Scolytidae) at New York under the bark of a mahogany hybrid log from Costa Rica; *Conotrachelus* sp., probably *nenuphar* (Hbst.) (Curculionidae), at Brownsville, El Paso, and Laredo in apple

and peach from Mexico; *Desiantha* sp., near *maculata* Blackburn (Curculionidae), at Seattle with dahlia tubers from Australia; *Epitrix* sp., near *hirtipennis* (Melsh.) (Chrysomelidae), at Laredo and Nogales with lettuce and tomato from Mexico; *Heilipus* sp., probably *lauri* Boh. (Curculionidae), at Brownsville in an avocado seed from Guatemala; *Laspeyresia* sp., probably *nigricana* (Stph.) (Olethreutidae), at New York in fresh peas from Portugal; *Lygus* sp., close to *plagiatus* Uhl. (Miridae), at Eagle Pass with lettuce from Mexico; *Magdalis* sp., probably *armigera* Geoff. (Curculionidae), at New York on elm crates from England; *Marmara* sp. (Gracilariidae) at El Paso and Nogales in avocado and pepper from Mexico; *Metamasius* sp., probably *ritchiei* (Marsh.) (Curculionidae), at Hidalgo in pineapple from Mexico; *Palmaricoccus* sp., very close to *attaleae* Stickney (Coccidae), at New York on *Attalea* sp. from Venezuela; *Pityophthorus* sp., near *confertus* Sw. (Scolytidae), at New York in wooden canes used as packing from Mexico; *Platypus* sp., near *apertus* Chapuis (Platypodidae), at New York in lignumvitae log from Guatemala.

In addition to the incompletely determined insects listed above there were 5,498 interceptions which could be identified to genus only. These were distributed among 691 different genera. A total of 208 could be determined to family and subfamily only.

Total of incompletely determined insects intercepted, 5,833.

DISEASES

Among the incompletely determined diseases intercepted during the year were 5 of a serious disease similar to citrus canker and known as "Cancrosis-B", all on lemons from Argentina in stores. Nematodes intercepted included *Acrobeloides* sp. and *Aphelenchoides* sp., both new species apparently, in narcissus bulbs from Canada. Other undetermined pathogens included *Colletotrichum* spp. on *Paspalum dilatatum* seed from India and flower seed from Mexico, *Helminthosporium* sp. on tomato from Mexico, *Phytophthora* sp. on *Cattleya* sp. from Venezuela, undetermined rusts on grasses from Canada, Dutch East Indies, and Mexico and on *Heteropogon contortus* from Straits Settlements, *Sclerotinia* sp. on carrot from the Union of South Africa and tomato and husk tomato from Mexico, *Sphaeronema* sp. on *Sechium edule* from Brazil, and undetermined virus diseases on vegetables from Cuba and Mexico. A total of 6,343 incompletely determined pathogens were recorded during the year.

ENTOMOGENOUS FUNGI

Entomogenous fungi noted during the course of inspection are sometimes recorded. Records for this year include *Aschersonia* sp. on undetermined scale insect on *Syzgium malaccense* leaf from Trinidad and on camellia leaf from Mexico; *Cephalosporium lecanii* Zimm. on *Coccus viridis* on Cape-jasmine from Cuba and Venezuela, on *C. acuminatus* on Cape-jasmine from Cuba, and on *Pulvinaria pyriformis* on Cape-jasmine from Venezuela; *Microcera* sp. on coccid on lime and orange leaves from Mexico; *Myriangium duriaei* on *Lepidosaphes beckii* on orange from Cuba; *Nectria diploa* Berk. & Curt. on *Lepidosaphes beckii* on oranges from Bahamas, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and Trinidad and on grapefruit from Cuba and Puerto Rico; *Periconia pycnospora* Fres. on a lepidopterous larva on an orchid leaf from Mexico; *Pestalozzia* sp. on a lepidopterous larva on an orchid leaf from Mexico; *Podonectria coccicola* (Ell. & Ev.) Petch on *Lepidosaphes beckii* on oranges from Puerto Rico and Carribean region and on unknown host on Cape-jasmine from Mexico; and *Torrubiella* sp. on an insect on a gardenia leaf from Mexico.

Geographic summary of interceptions listed in main table and interception totals

Country	Insects	Diseases
	Number	*Number*
Africa:		
Algeria	3	0
Belgian Congo	1	0
Gold Coast	2	0
Morocco (French)	1	0
Rhodesia	0	2
Tanganyika	0	1
Transvaal	0	1
Union of South Africa	14	17
Asia:		
China	7	1
Cyprus	4	0
French Indo-China	1	0
India	22	2
Iran	4	1
Japan	16	2
Malaya (British)	11	0
Palestine	4	0
Straits Settlements	3	3
Thailand	5	1
Australasia:		
Australia	4	14
Ceylon	0	1
Dutch East Indies	8	0
Hawaii	86	1
Java	5	2
New Zealand	0	1
Philippines	37	2
Sumatra	4	0
Tahiti	1	0
Europe:		
England	112	47
Hungary	0	1
Ireland	1	3
Portugal	8	7
Scotland	4	0
Spain	2	3
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1	0
North America:		
Bermuda	5	2
Canada	12	6
British Columbia	3	0
Newfoundland	2	0
Nova Scotia	6	0
Central America:		
British Honduras	2	0
Canal Zone	35	1
Costa Rica	38	22
Guatemala	50	31
Honduras	11	28
Nicaragua	2	0
Panama	13	3
Salvador	3	1
Iceland	2	0
North America—Continued		
Mexico	9,380	147
West Indies	1	0
American Virgin Islands	2	1
Antigua	2	0
Bahamas	8	0
Barbados	2	0
British West Indies	1	0
Cuba	195	41
Dominica	1	0
Dominican Republic	14	4
Dutch West Indies	10	0
Guadeloupe	1	0
Haiti	2	34
Jamaica	7	4
Martinique	2	0
Nevis	1	0
Puerto Rico	27	3
St. Lucia	5	0
St. Vincent	1	0
Trinidad	48	1
Virgin Islands	2	0
South America:		
Argentina	18	12
Brazil	65	17
British Guiana	4	0
Chile	2	9
Colombia	76	6
Dutch Guiana	5	0
Ecuador	2	1
Peru	31	5
Uruguay	0	1
Venezuela	88	4
Total:		
Africa	21	21
Asia	77	10
Australasia	145	21
Europe	128	61
North America	9,896	329
South America	291	55
Unknown	2	1
Total	10,560	498
Total (common pests, p. 2)	21,966	12,428
Total (incompletely determined pests, p. 3)	5,833	6,343
Entomogenous fungi		27
Total insects	38,359	
Total diseases		19,296
Grand total		57,655

NOTE.—In addition to the countries named above, interceptions including common pests (p. 2) and incompletely determined pests (p. 3) were made from American Samoa, Angola, Aruba, Azores, Batavia, Bolivia, Canary Islands, Canton Island, Curacao, East Africa, Fanning Island, Fiji Islands, France, Gibraltar, Greece, Grenada, Guam, Kenya, Liberia, Madeira Islands, Midway, Montserrat, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Brunswick, New Caledonia, Nigeria, Palmyra Island, Paraguay, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sweden, Switzerland, Tasmania, Turkey, Turks Island, Uganda, Wales, and West Africa.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, inclusive

[All findings marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Insect and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—			Collected in—
		Consumption	Nonentry	Propagation	
Acalypta mera Drake (Tingitidae):					
Saxifraga camposi (campos saxifrage)	Canada			1	Calif.*
Sempervivum sp	do			1	Wash.
Acanthoderes circumflexa Duv. (Cerambycidae):					
Tabebuia donnell-smithii (primavera)	Canal Zone	1			N. Y.
Acanthoscelides alticola (Sharp) (Bruchidae):					
Cassia occidentalis (coffee senna)	do	1			N. Y.
Acanthoscelides ceratioborus (Philippi) (Bruchidae):					
Ceratonia siliqua (carob)	Peru	3			Ill., La.
Prosopis sp. (mesquite)	Dutch East Indies, Peru	2			La.
Acanthoscelides dominicanus (Jekel) (Bruchidae):					
Acacia farnesiana (sweet acacia)	Mexico	2			Tex.
Caesalpinia coriaria (divi-divi)	Colombia, Dominican Republic, Dutch East Indies, Dutch West Indies, Jamaica, Mexico, Salvador, Venezuela.	47		4	Fla.*, La., N. J., N. Y., Tex.
Caesalpinia sp	Mexico	1			N. Y.
Acanthoscelides flexicaulis (Schffr.) (Bruchidae):					
Pithecellobium flexicaule (ebony)	do	7	4	1	Tex.
Acanthoscelides julianus (Horn) (Bruchidae):					
Pithecellobiuma sp	do			1	Tex.
Acanthoscelides limbatus (Horn) (Bruchidae):					
Pithecellobium dulce (guamachil apes-earring)	Hawaii			1	Calif.*
Acanthoscelides pruininus (Horn) (Bruchidae):					
Bougainrillea sp	do	1			Calif.*
Acanthoscelides sallaei (Sharp) (Bruchidae):					
Acacia farnesiana (huisache)	Mexico		1		Tex.
Aceratagallia nana Oman (Cicadellidae):					
Chrysanthemum sp	do		1		Ariz.
Aceratagallia pallida Oman (Cicadellidae):					
Capsicum annuum (pepper)	do	1			Ariz.
Aceratagallia robusta Oman (Cicadellidae):					
Beta vulgaris (beet)	do	1			Tex.
Acmaeodera gibbula delumbis Horn (Buprestidae):					
Prosopis sp. (mesquite)	do	1			Ariz.
Acroleucus vicinalis Dist. (Lygaeidae):					
Ananas comosus (pineapple)	do	1			Tex.
Acrolophus fervidus Busck (Acrolophidae):					
Cattleya sp. (orchid)	Colombia			1	N. J.
Acrosternum stitica (Dall.) (Pentatomidae):					
Gardenia jasminoides (Cape-jasmine)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Adraneothrips tibialis (Hood) (Phlaeothripidae):					
Musa paradisiaca sapientum (banana)	Cuba	1			Fla.*
Aeolus pulchellus Cand. (Elateridae):					
Stanhopea sp. (orchid)	Mexico			1	Tex.
Aganactesis indecora Dyar (Galleriidae):					
Cassia fistula (goldenshower senna)	St. Lucia	5			N. Y.
Poinciana sp	Trinidad		1		La.
Agromyza virens (Loew) (Agromyzidae):					
Daucus carota sativa (carrot)	Mexico	2			Tex.
Agrotis retusta (Wlk.) (Phalaenidae):					
Zea mays (corn)	do	1			Ariz.
Aleurocanthus woglumi Ashby (Aleyrodidae):					
Citrus sp	Cuba		1		Fla.*
Aleuroplatus cococolus Q. & B. (Aleyrodidae):					
Aechmea angusta	Guatemala			1	Calif.*
Aleuroplatus myricae Q. & B. (Aleyrodidae):					
Epigaea repens (trailing arbutus)	Nova Scotia	2			Mass.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, inclusive—Continued

Insect and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—			Collected in—
		Consumption	Nonentry	Propagation	
Aleurotrachelus camelliae (Kuwana) (Aleyrodidae):					
Camellia sp.	Japan			1	Wash.
Aleurotrachelus trachoides (Back) (Aleyrodidae):					
Unidentified plant	Ecuador			1	N. J.
Allocoris incognita (McA. & M.) (Cydnidae):					
Dianthus sp. (carnation)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Alpheias conspirata Hein. (Galleriidae):					
Ananas comosus (pineapple)	do	38			Tex.
Amblycerus piurae (Pierce) (Bruchidae):					
Ceratonia siliqua (carob)	Peru	1			La.
Amphicerus cornutus (Pallas) (Bostrichidae):					
Lycopersicon esculentum (tomato)	Mexico	1			Ariz.
Sambucus sp. (elder)	do	4			N. Y.
Wood	do	2			N. Y., Pa.
Amphorophora rhododendri (Wils.) (Aphiidae):					
Rhododendron sp.	British Columbia			1	Wash.
Anacentrinus deplanatus Csy. (Curculionidae):					
Lactuca sativa (lettuce)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Anaphothrips orchidaceus Bagn. (Thripidae):					
Cattleya mendeli (orchid)	Peru			1	Calif.*
Miltonia pulchra (orchid)	England			1	Calif.*
Miltonia sp.	do			1	Hawaii.*
Odontoglossum sp. (orchid)	do			1	Calif.*
Orchid	Colombia	1			Fla.*
Anaphothrips orchidii (Moult.) (Thripidae):					
Cypripedium curtisi (orchid)	Australia			1	Hawaii.*
Anastrepha fraterculus (Wied.) (Tephritidae):					
Citrus paradisi (grapefruit)	Argentina, Brazil		3		Md., Mass.
Citrus sinensis (orange)	Brazil		4		La., Md.
Anastrepha ludens (Loew) (Tephritidae):					
Amygdalus persica (peach)	Mexico	2			Tex.
Citrus aurantifolia (lime)	do	9			Tex.
Citrus aurantium (sour orange)	do	2			Tex.
Citrus paradisi (grapefruit)	do	4			Tex.
Citrus sinensis (orange)	Guatemala, Mexico, unknown origin.	108	9		Ala., Ariz., Calif.*, Fla.*, La., Md., N. Y., Pa., Tex.
Cydonia oblonga (quince)	Mexico	8			Tex.
Malus sylvestris (apple)	do	2			Tex.
Mangifera indica (mango)	do	23	4		Ariz., Tex.
Persea americana (avocado)	do	11			Tex.
Punica granatum (pomegranate)	do	3			Tex.
Pyrus communis (pear)	do	2			Tex.
Sapote	do	2			Tex.
Anastrepha mombinpraeoptans Sein (Tephritidae):					
Citrus paradisi (grapefruit)	St. Vincent		1		Mass.
Mangifera indica (mango)	Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, unknown origin.	12	4		Ala., Fla.*, La., N. Y., P. R.
Psidium guajava (guava)	Dominican Republic			1	P. R.
Anastrepha serpentina (Wied.) (Tephritidae):					
Calocarpum sapota (mamey sapote)	Mexico		1		S. C.
Citrus paradisi (grapefruit)	Brazil		2		La.
Citrus sinensis (orange)	do		1		Ala.
Mammea americana (mamey)	Mexico	3			Ariz., Tex.
Sapote	Colombia		1		La.
Anastrepha striata Schin. (Tephritidae):					
Cattleya sp. (orchid)	Venezuela			1	N. J.
Anastrepha suspensa (Loew) (Tephritidae):					
Psidium guajava (guava)	Puerto Rico	4			N. Y.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, inclusive—Continued

Insect and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—			Collected in—
		Consumption	Nonentry	Propagation	
Andricus championi Ashmead (Cynipidae):					
Quercus sp. (oak)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Andricus mexicanus Kinsey (Cynipidae):					
Quercus macrophylla	Mexico	1			Ariz.
Anuraphis apiifolia Theob. (Aphiidae):					
Apium graveolens (celery)	Union of South Africa		1		Md.
Aonidia lauri (Bouche) (Coccidae):					
Laurus nobilis (Grecian laurel)	Cyprus, Spain	1	2		N. Y.
Aonidia pinicola Leon. (Coccidae):					
Pinus sp. (pine)	Portugal	1			N. Y.
Aonidiella eremocitri McKenzie (Coccidae):					
Coelogyne asperata (orchid)	Thailand			1	Hawaii.*
Aonidiella inornata McKenzie (Coccidae):					
Citrus paradisi (pomelo)	Philippines		1		Hawaii.*
Citrus reticulata (tangerine)	do			1	Hawaii.*
Cycas revoluta (sago cycas)	Hawaii			1	Calif.*
Jasminum sambac (jasmine)	do			1	Calif.*
Piper betle (betel pepper)	do	1			Calif.*
Argyrotoxa conwayana (F.) (Tortricidae):					
Fraxinus excelsior (European ash)	England			1	N. J.
Arvelius albopunctatus (Deg.) (Pentatomidae):					
Capsicum annuum (pepper)	Mexico	9			Ariz., Tex.
Aspidiotus destructor Sign. (Coccidae):					
Annona squamosa (sugarapple)	Cuba	1			Fla.*
Cocos nucifera (coconut)	Dominican Republic	1			Md.
Musa paradisiaca sapientum (banana)	Cuba, Guatemala, Panama.	8			Fla.*, Wash.
Palm	Cuba	1			Fla.*
Persea americana (avocado)	do	1			N. Y.
Roystonea regia (Cuban royal palm)	do			1	Fla.*
Terminalia catappa (West Indian almond).	do	1			Fla.*
Aspidiotus diffinis Newst. (Coccidae):					
Oncidium pusillum (orchid)	Canal Zone			1	Hawaii.*
Aspidiotus herculeanus Doane & Haddon (Coccidae):					
Erythrina sp	do			1	N. J.
Pelliciera rhizophoreae	Panama	1			Fla.*
Spondias mombin (yellow mombin)	Dominican Republic	1			N. Y.
Spondias purpurea (purple mombin)	Venezuela	1			N. Y.
Aspidiotus spinosus Comst. (Coccidae):					
Ficus carica (fig)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Mammea americana (mamey)	Cuba	1	1		Fla.*
Persea americana (avocado)	do	3			N. Y.
Asterolecanium bambusae (Bdv.) (Coccidae):					
Bamboo	Costa Rica, Cuba	1	1	1	Fla.*, N. J.
Bambusa vulgaris (bamboo)	Guatemala			1	D. C.
Asterolecanium epidendri (Bouche) (Coccidae):					
Brassia gireoudiana (orchid)	Costa Rica			4	Calif.*, N. J.
Bromeliaceae	do			1	Calif.*
Cattleya dowiana (orchid)	do			1	Calif.*
Cattleya lueddemanniana	Venezuela			2	Calif.*, P. R.
Cattleya sp	Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Venezuela.			10	Calif.*, N. J.
Epidendrum ciliare (orchid)	Costa Rica			1	N. J.
Gongora armeniaca (orchid)	do			1	Calif.*
Laelia superbiens (orchid)	Guatemala			1	Calif.*
Odontoglossum grande (orchid)	Salvador			1	Calif.*
Asterolecanium miliaris (Bdv.) (Coccidae):					
Bamboo	Cuba	1	1		Fla.*
Asterolecanium miliaris longum (Green) (Coccidae):					
Bamboo	Antigua	1			N. Y.
Asterolecanium miliaris robustum Green (Coccidae):					
Bamboo	Barbados	1			N. Y.
Aylax salviae (Giraud) (Cynipidae):					
Salvia officinalis (sage)	Cyprus	3			N. Y.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, inclusive—Continued

Insect and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—			Collected in—
		Consumption	Nonentry	Propagation	
Biorhiza solita Kinsey (Cynipidae):					
Quercus macrophylla	Mexico	1			Ariz.
Bouhelia maroccana Bal. (Coccidae):					
Muscari comosum (cipollino)	Morocco (French)	1			N. Y.
Brentus anchorago L. (Brentidae):					
Log	Mexico	3			Tex.
Tabebuia donnell-smithii (primavera)	Guatemala	2			N. Y.
Brentus mexicanus Boh. (Brentidae):					
Tabebuia donnell-smithii	Guatemala, Mexico	3			N. Y., Tex.
Bruchidius dorsalis (Boh.) (Bruchidae):					
Gleditsia japonica (Japanese honeylocust)	Japan			2	Wash.
Bruchidius versicolor (Boh.) (Bruchidae):					
Podalyria sericea (satinleaf podalyria)	Union of South Africa			1	Oreg.
Bruchus dentipes (Baudi) (Bruchidae):					
Vicia faba (broad bean)	Iran			1	D. C.
Bruchus dentipes ochraceosignatus Heyden (Bruchidae):					
Vicia faba	do			1	D. C.
Bruchus emarginatus Allard (Bruchidae):					
Pisum sativum (pea)	India, Iran	4		1	D. C., N. Y.
Bruchus hamatus Miller (Bruchidae):					
Vicia tenuifolia	U. S. S. R.			1	D. C.
Bucculatrix thurberiella Busck (Lyonetiidae):					
Gossypium sp. (cotton)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Callidium antennatum hesperum Csy. (Cerambycidae):					
Lycopersicon esculentum (tomato)	do	1			Ariz.
Callosobruchus chinensis (L.) (Bruchidae):					
Cajanus cajan (pigeon pea)	Philippines, Puerto Rico	1		1	Hawaii*, N. Y.
Cicer arietinum (chickpea)	India	1	1		Ga., N. Y.
Phaseolus aureus (mung bean)	Philippines		1		Ga.
Callosobruchus maculatus (F.) (Bruchidae):					
Cicer arietinum (chickpea)	Mexico	2			Ariz.
Phaseolus aureus (mung bean)	Philippines		2		Ga.
Phaseolus mungo radiatus	China	1			Wash.
Portulaca oleracea (purslane)	Mexico	1			Ariz.
Tetrapleura sp.	Algeria			1	D. C.
Vigna sinensis (cowpea)	do			1	D. C.
Zea mays (corn)	Mexico	1			Ariz.
Callosobruchus subinnotatus Pic. (Bruchidae):					
Voandzeia subterranea (congo goober)	Algeria			1	D. C.
Calydon submetallicum Blanch. (Cerambycidae):					
Log	Chile	1			N. Y.
Capaneus odiosus Stal (Coreidae):					
Cattleya sp. (orchid)	Venezuela			1	P. R.
Carneocephala sagittifera (Uhl.) (Cicadellidae):					
Ananas comosus (pineapple)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Caryedon fuscus (Goeze) (Bruchidae):					
Cassia fistula (golden-shower)	Dutch East Indies	2			Ga.
Cassia nodosa (jointwood senna)	Hawaii			1	Calif.*
Tamarindus indica (tamarind)	British Guiana, Nevis	4			Mass., Pa.
Caryobruchus buscki (Bridwell) (Bruchidae):					
Scheelea zonensis	Canal Zone			1	Calif.*
Caulophilus latinasus (Say) (Curculionidae):					
Persea americana (avocado)	Mexico	5			Tex.
Punica granatum (pomegranate)	do	1			Tex.
Ceratitis capitata (Wied.) (Tephritidae):					
Coffea arabica (Arabian coffee)	Hawaii	3			Calif.*
Coffea sp.	do	3			Calif.*
Malus sylvestris (apple)	Portugal	1			N. Y.
Mangifera indica (mango)	Hawaii	1	1		Calif.*
Persea americana (avocado)	do	1			Calif.*
Psidium guajava (guava)	do	1			Calif.*
Ceratocapsus cubanus Bergr. (Miridae):					
Brassica sp. (mustard)	Cuba	2			N. Y.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, inclusive—Continued

Insect and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—			Collected in—
		Consumption	Nonentry	Propagation	
Ceroplastes rubens Mask. (Coccidae):					
Anthurium sp.	Hawaii			1	Calif.*
Litchi chinensis (lychee)	China	1			Hawaii.*
Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma Marsh. (Curculionidae):					
Brassica campestris (rutabaga)	England		9		Ala., Md., Pa., Tex.
Brassica rapa (turnip)	England, Scotland		22		Md., N. Y., Pa., Va., Tex.
Ceutorhynchus quadridens Panz. (Curculionidae):					
Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage)	England		3		Ala., Md.
Chaetococcus bambusae (Mask.) (Coccidae):					
Bamboo	Hawaii			1	Calif.*
Chapuisia mexicana Duges (Platypodidae):					
Pinus sp. (?)	Mexico	1			Ariz.
Chilo simplex (Butl.) (Crambidae):					
Oryza sativa (rice)	Japan	1	3		Calif.*, Hawaii.*
Chionaspis diosmae Brain (Coccidae):					
Barosma betulina	Union of South Africa	1			N. Y.
Chionaspis yanonensis (Kuw.) (Coccidae):					
Citrus reticulata (tangerine)	Japan	1			Hawaii.*
Chirothrips aculeatus Bagn. (Thripidae):					
Zea mays (corn)	Mexico	1			Calif.
Chrysomphalus nulliporus McKenzie (Coccidae):					
Dendrobium lyonii (orchid)	Philippines			1	Hawaii.*
Chrysomphalus personatus (Comst.) (Coccidae):					
Citrus aurantifolia (lime)	Mexico	1			Ariz.
Cocos nucifera (coconut)	Trinidad	1			N. Y.
Laurus nobilis (Grecian laurel)	Barbados	1			N. Y.
Persea americana (avocado)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Rosa sp.	do	1			Tex.
Chrysomphalus umboniferus (Newst.) (Coccidae):					
Epidendrum stamfordianum (orchid)	Costa Rica			1	Calif.*
Laelia spp. (orchid)	Venezuela			1	Calif.*
Oncidium sphacelatum (orchid)	Guatemala			1	Calif.*
Cinara tujafilina (DelGuer.) (Aphiidae):					
Thuja sp.	Japan		1		Wash.
Clerada apicicornis Sign. (Lygaeidae):					
Cattleya sp. (orchid)	Colombia, Venezuela			8	N. J.
Clytus arietis L. (Cerambycidae):					
Castanea sp. (chestnut)	England			1	N. J.
Ulmus sp. (elm)	do	3			N. Y., Wash.
Coccotrypes dactyliperda (F.) (Scolytidae):					
Astrocaryum sp.	Portugal	1			N. Y.
Coccus viridis (Green) (Coccidae):					
Citrus aurantifolia (lime)	Cuba	1			Fla.*
Gardenia jasminoides (Cape-jasmine)	Bahamas, Canal Zone, Cuba, Hawaii, Panama, Puerto Rico, Venezuela.	15	7		Calif.*, Fla., N. Y.
Psidium guajava (guava)	Cuba		1		Fla.*
Rosa sp.	Dominican Republic	1			Fla.*
Colias eurytheme Bdv. (Pieridae):					
Medicago sativa (alfalfa)	Mexico	3			Tex.
Colpocarena complanata (Burm.) (Pentatomidae):					
Bougainvillea sp.	Brazil			1	Calif.*
Conchaspis angraeci (Ckll.) (Coccidae):					
Cattleya sp. (orchid)	Brazil			2	N. J.
Oncidium ampliatum (orchid)	Canal Zone			1	Calif.*
Oncidium sp.	Brazil			1	N. J.
Conchylodes ovulalis (Gn.) (Pyraustidae):					
Colocasia sp. (elephantsear)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Conoderus lividus (Deg.) (Elateridae):					
Lactuca sativa (lettuce)	do	1			Tex.
Conoderus laurenti Guer. (Elateridae):					
Brassica chinensis (white greens)	Cuba	2			N. Y.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, inclusive—Continued

Insect and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—			Collected in—
		Consumption	Noncentry	Propagation	
Conotrachelus aguacatae Barber (Curculionidae):					
Persea americana (avocado)	Mexico	514			Tex.
Conotrachelus integer Csy. (Curculionidae):					
Quercus sp. (acorn)	do	1			Ariz.
Soil	do	1			Ariz.
Conotrachelus naso Lec. (Curculionidae):					
Orchid	Colombia			1	Calif.*
Conotrachelus perseae Barber (Curculionidae):					
Persea americana (avocado)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Conotrachelus seniculus Lec. (Curculionidae):					
Bean	Mexico	1			Tex.
Beta vulgaris (beet)	do	3			Ariz., Tex.
Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage)	do	1			Ariz.
Brassica sp. (mustard)	do	1			Tex.
Persea americana (avocado)	do	1			Tex.
Zea mays (corn)	do	1			Ariz.
Corcyra cephalonica (Staint.) (Galleriidae):					
Gossypium sp. (cottonseed)	Brazil, Colombia	3			La., Wash.
Oryza sativa (rice)	Dutch Guiana	1			N. Y.
Theobroma cacao (cacao)	Ecuador	1			Wash.
Cosmogramma angustofasciata Jac. (Chrysomelidae):					
Cactus	Peru			1	Calif.*
Cosmotyce boeticus (L.) (Lycaenidae):					
Canavalia sp	Hawaii	3			Calif.*
Cossonus canaliculatus F. (Curculionidae):					
Ananas comosus (pineapple)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Tabebuia donnell-smithii (primavera)	Guatemala, Mexico	3			N. Y.
Cossonus impressus Boh.var. (Curculionidae):					
Ananas comosus (pineapple)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Crocidosema plebeiana (Zell.) (Olethreutidae):					
Crataegus sp. (hawthorn)	do	3			Tex.
Hibiscus esculentus (okra)	Cuba	1			N. Y.
Cryphula apicatus (Dist.) (Lygaeidae):					
Cattleya sp. (orchid)	Venezuela			1	N. J.
Cryphula fasciatus (Dist.) (Lygaeidae):					
Cattleya sp. (orchid)	Colombia			1	N. J.
Cryptamorpha desjardinsi (Guer.) (Cucujidae):					
Schomburgkia sp. (orchid)	Trinidad			1	N. J.
Curculio q-griseae Chitt. (Curculionidae):					
Soil	Mexico	1			Ariz.
Cylas formicarius (F.) (Curculionidae):					
Ipomoea batatas (sweetpotato)	Cuba, Dominican Republic, Mexico.	26	12		Fla.*, La., N. Y., Pa., Tex.
Cylas formicarius elegantulus (Summers) (Curculionidae):					
Brassica chinensis (white greens)	Cuba	1			N. Y.
Ipomoea batatas (sweetpotato)	Argentina, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Puerto Rico.	4	8		Ga., Hawaii*, La., Md., N. Y., Tex.
Physalis sp. (husk tomato)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Cylas formicarius F. var. (Curculionidae):					
Ipomoea batatas (sweetpotato)	Dominican Republic	1			N. Y.
Cylas puncticollis Boh. (Curculionidae):					
Ipomoea batatas	Union of South Africa		1		Mass.
Cylas turcipennis Boh. (Curculionidae):					
Ipomoea batatas	Java		1		La.
Cylindrocopturus biradiatus Champ. (Curculionidae):					
Cactus	Mexico	1			Tex.
Cymus virescens (F.) (Lygaeidae):					
Panicum sp	Dutch West Indies	1			N. Y.
Cyrtopeltis varians (Dist.) (Miridae):					
Brassica chinensis (white greens)	Cuba	2			N. Y.
Miscellaneous flowers	Mexico	1			Tex.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, inclusive—Continued

Insect and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—			Collected in—
		Consumption	Nonentry	Propagation	
Dacus cucurbitae (Coq.) (Tephritidae):					
Lycopersicon esculentum (tomato)	Hawaii		2		Calif.*
Phaseolus vulgaris (kidney bean)	do		1		Calif.*
Phaseolus sp. (string bean)	do		1		Calif.*
Dalopius marginatus (L.) (Elateridae):					
Rhododendron sp.	England			1	Wash.
Deloyata guttata (Oliv.) (Chrysomelidae):					
Orchid	Mexico			1	Tex.
Spinacia oleracea (spinach)	do	1			Tex.
Deloyala lecontei (Cr.) (Chrysomelidae):					
Brassica rapa (turnip)	do	1			Tex.
Dialeurodes chittendeni Laing (Aleyrodidae):					
Rhododendron sp.	England			2	N. J., Wash.
Dialeurodes kirkaldyi (Kot.) (Aleyrodidae):					
Tabernaemontana sp.	Tahiti			1	Calif.*
Diaspis cocois Licht. (Coccidae):					
Cocos nucifera (coconut)	Jamaica	1			N. Y.
Diaspis tezensis (Ckll.) (Coccidae):					
Sophora sp.	Mexico	1			Tex.
Dicyphus minimus Uhl. (Miridae):					
Lycopersicon esculentum (tomato)	do	1			Tex.
Dinoderus bifoveolatus Woll. (Bostrichidae):					
Derris scandens (derris)	Malaya (British), Straits Settlements.	5			N. Y.
Serjania mexicana (barbasco)	Peru	12			N. Y.
Dinoderus pilifrons Lesne (Bostrichidae):					
Bamboo	India	1	2		La., N. Y., Oreg.
Diocalandra taitensis (Guer.) (Curculionidae):					
Cocos nucifera (coconut)	Hawaii	2			Calif.*
Diphaulaca cordobae Barber (Chrysomelidae):					
Ananas comosus (pineapple)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Disonycha antennata Jac. (Chrysomelidae):					
Ananas comosus	do	1			Tex.
Disonycha argentinensis Jac. (Chrysomelidae):					
Capsicum annuum (pepper)	Argentina		1		Mass.
Helianthus sp. (sunflower)	do	1			N. Y.
Disonycha arizonae Cas. (Chrysomelidae):					
Portulaca oleracea (purslane)	Mexico	2			Tex.
Disonycha politula Horn (Chrysomelidae):					
Lactuca sativa (lettuce)	do	1			Tex.
Dorytomus brevisetosus Csy. (Curculionidae):					
Lycopersicon esculentum (tomato)	do	1			Ariz.
Populus sp. (cottonwood)	do		1		Ariz.
Draeculacephala minerva Ball (Cicadellidae):					
Medicago sativa (alfalfa)	do	1			Tex.
Miscellaneous flowers	do	1			Ariz.
Rorippa nasturtium aquaticum (watercress).	do	1			Tex.
Drasterius livens (Lec.) (Elateridae):					
Beta vulgaris (beet)	do	1			Tex.
Brassica rapa (turnip)	do	1			Tex.
Brassica sp. (mustard)	do	1			Tex.
Portulaca oleracea (purslane)	do	1			Tex.
Dros petasum Kinsey (Cynipidae):					
Quercus macrophylla (oak)	do	1			Ariz.
Drymus sylvaticus (F.) (Lygaeidae):					
Packing around camellia plants	England			1	N. J.
Dynatopechus aureopilosus Fairm. (Curculionidae):					
Adenanthera pavonina (sandal beadtree).	Japan			1	Hawaii.*
Mucuna sp.	Hawaii	2			Calif.*
Dysdercus mimulus Huss. (Pyrrhocoridae):					
Lagerstroemia sp. (crapemyrtle)	Mexico	1			Tex.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, inclusive—Continued

Insect and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—			Collected in—
		Consumption	Nonentry	Propagation	
Eburia brevispinis Bates (Cerambycidae):					
Ananas comosus (pineapple)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Elaphidion irroratum (L.) (Cerambycidae):					
Terminalia sp.	Cuba	1			N. Y.
Elaphrothrips dampfi Hood (Thripidae):					
Ananas comosus (pineapple)	Mexico	7			Tex.
Empoasca abrupta DeL. (Cicadellidae):					
Brassica sp. (mustard)	do	1			Tex.
Lactuca sativa (lettuce)	do	3			Tex.
Empoasca batatae Poos (Cicadellidae):					
Lactuca sativa (lettuce)	do	1			Tex.
Empoasca phaseola Oman (Cicadellidae):					
Lycaste aromatica (orchid)	do			1	Tex.
Endrosis lacteella (Schiff.) (Oecophoridae):					
Narcissus sp.	Ireland			1	N. J.
Epicaerus cognatus Sharp (Curculionidae):					
Solanum tuberosum (potato)	Mexico	5			Tex.
Epilachna varivestis Muls. (Coccinellidae):					
Brassica rapa (turnip)	do	2			Tex.
Medicago sativa (alfalfa)	Argentina		1		Pa.
Phaseolus sp. (string bean)	Mexico	1			Ariz.
Epinotia opposita Hein. (Olethreutidae):					
Capsicum annuum (pepper)	Mexico	2			Tex.
Lycopersicon esculentum (tomato)	do	1			Ariz.
Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus (lima bean).	do	1			Tex.
Phaseolus sp. (string bean)	Canal Zone, Mexico	272	10		Ariz., Md., Tex.
Epitrix subcrinita (Lec.) (Chrysomelidae):					
Rhododendron sp.	Canada			3	Wash.
Epochra canadensis Loew (Tephritidae):					
Ribes sp. (wild currant)	Mexico	2			Tex.
Ereunetis flavistriata (Walsm.) (Tineidae):					
Cocos nucifera (coconut)	Hawaii		1		Calif.*
Eriococcus araucariae Mask. (Coccidae):					
Araucaria excelsa (Norfolk-Island-pine).	Guatemala			1	N. J.
Erynephala puncticollis (Say) (Chrysomelidae):					
Beta vulgaris (beet)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Flowers	do	1			Tex.
Medicinal herb	do	1			Tex.
Vegetables	do	1			Tex.
Eucalandra setulosa Gyll. (Curculionidae):					
Bamboo	Colombia	1			N. Y.
Cattleya sp. (orchid)	do			1	N. J.
Eumecosomyia nubila (Wied.) (Otitidae):					
Musa paradisiaca (plantain)	Cuba		1		La.
Zea mays (corn)	Cuba, Mexico	90	1		Ariz., N. Y., Tex.
Eumysia maculicula (Dyar) (Phycitidae):					
Roots of succulent	Mexico	2			Calif.
Euphoria kerni Hald. (Scarabaeidae):					
Daisy	do	1			Tex.
Gardenia jasminoides (Cape-jasmine)	do	1			Tex.
Eurycipitia vestitus Dist. (Miridae):					
Cattleya lueddemanniana (orchid)	Honduras, Venezuela			2	Calif.*
Cattleya mossiae (orchid)	Venezuela			1	Calif.*
Cattleya sp.	do			1	Calif.*
Epidendrum sp. (orchid)	Honduras			1	Calif.*
Oncidium cavendishianum (orchid)	Guatemala			1	Calif.*
Oncidium splendidum (orchid)	do			1	Calif.*
Orchid	Guatemala, Mexico	1		4	P. R., Tex.
Eurytoma orchidearum (Westw.) (Eurytomidae):					
Cattleya sp. (orchid)	Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela.			44	Calif.,* N. J.
Orchid	Brazil, Mexico			3	N. J., Tex.
Euscepes postfasciatus (Fairm.) (Curculionidae):					
Ipomoea batatas (sweetpotato)	Brazil, Cuba, Dutch Guiana, Hawaii, Peru, Puerto Rico, Trinidad, Virgin Islands.	5	55		Ala., La., Md., Mass., N. Y., Pa., Tex., Va.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, inclusive—Continued

Insect and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—			Collected in—
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Euschistus obscurus (P. B.) (Pentatomidae):					
Celosia sp. (cockscomb)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Euxesta sororcula (Wied.) (Otitidae):					
Zea mays (corn)	do	1			Tex.
Euxesta stigmatias Loew (Otitidae):					
Persea americana (avocado)	do	1			Tex.
Zea mays (corn)	do	25	1		Ariz., Tex.
Exitianus obscurinervis (Stal) (Cicadellidae):					
Portulaca oleracea (purslane)	do	1			Ariz.
Exptochiomera tumens (Stal) (Lygaeidae):					
Cattleya sp. (orchid)	Venezuela			2	N. J.
Falconia caduca Dist. (Miridae):					
Ricinus communis (castor bean)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Forficula auricularia L. (Forficulidae):					
Apium graveolens (celery)	Portugal		1		Pa.
Quercus sp. (oak)	do	1			Pa.
Symplocarpus foetidus (skunkcabbage):	Canada			1	Pa.
Frankliniella cephalica (Crawf.) (Thripidae):					
Chrysanthemum frutescens (Marguerite daisy).	Mexico	1			Tex.
Gerbera sp.	Canal Zone	1			N. Y.
Frankliniella cubensis Hood (Thripidae):					
Rosa sp.	Cuba, Mexico	2	1		Fla.*
Frankliniella fortissima Pr. (Thripidae):					
Gladiolus sp.	Mexico	3			Ariz.
Lathyrus odoratus (sweet pea)	do	23			Ariz.
Portulaca oleracea (purslane)	do	2			Ariz.
Frankliniella insularis (Frankl.) (Thripidae):					
Passiflora sp. (passionflower)	Bermuda	2			N. Y.
Rosa sp.	Bahamas		1		Fla.*
Fulvius bisbistillatus (Stal) (Miridae):					
Chrysanthemum sp.	Mexico	1			Tex.
Fulvius brevicornis (Reut.) (Miridae):					
Aglaonema sp.	China			4	N. J.
Furcaspis biformis (Ckll.) (Coccidae):					
Brassavola sp. (orchid)	Canal Zone			2	N. J.
Cattleya dowiana (orchid)	do			1	Calif.*
Cattleya superba	British West Indies			1	Calif.*
Cattleya trianae	Canal Zone			1	Calif.*
Cattleya sp.	Colombia, Dutch West Indies, Panama, Trinidad, Venezuela.			11	N. J., Tex.
Epidendrum atropurpureum (orchid)	Canal Zone, Panama			2	Calif.*, N. J.
Epidendrum sp.	Canal Zone, Venezuela			3	Calif., N. J.
Odontoglossum sp. (orchid)	Canal Zone			1	Calif.*
Oncidium lanceanum (orchid)	Trinidad			1	Calif.*
Oncidium panamense	Canal Zone			1	Calif.*
Oncidium sp.	do			2	N. J.
Orchid	Canal Zone, Colombia, Panama, Trinidad, Venezuela.	1	2	5	Fla., N. J., N.Y., P. R.
Galgupha punctifer McA. & M. (Cydnidae):					
Orchid	Honduras, Mexico			2	La., Tex.
Geocoris sonoraensis Van D. (Lygaeidae):					
Brassica rapa (turnip)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Lactuca sativa (lettuce)	do	1			Tex.
Gerstaeckeria mutillaria Gerst. (Curculionidae):					
Mammillaria lenta (cactus)	do			1	Tex.
Gnathotrichus aciculatus Blackm. (Scolytidae):					
Lycopersicon esculentum (tomato)	do	1			Tex.
Gnathotrichus denticulatus Blackm. (Scolytidae):					
Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage)	do	1			Tex.
Lycopersicon esculentum (tomato)	do	1			Ariz.
Gnorimoschema gudmannella (Wlsm.) (Gelechiidae):					
Capsicum annuum (pepper)	do	69			Ariz., Calif., Tex.
Lycopersicon esculentum (tomato)	do	1			Tex.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, inclusive—Continued

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Gnorimoschema lavernella (Chamb.) (Gelechiidae):					
Physalis sp. (husk tomato)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Gonatas typicus Dist. (Lygaeidae):					
Cattleya sp. (orchid)	Colombia			1	N. J.
Gynaikothrips uzeli (Zimm.) (Phlaeothripidae):					
Brassica oleracea acephala (kale)	Cuba	1			N. Y.
Haplothrips gowdeyi (Frankl.) (Thripidae):					
Bougainvillea sp	Hawaii	4			Calif.*
Brassica oleracea acephala (kale)	Cuba	1			N. Y.
Daucus carota (Queen-Annes-lace)	Bahamas	1			N. Y.
Dianthus sp. (carnation)	Canal Zone, Hawaii	2			Calif.*, Fla.*
Gardenia jasminoides (Cape-jasmine)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Gerbera sp	Canal Zone	2			N. Y.
Hibiscus syriacus (rose of sharon)	Bermuda	1			N. Y.
Nerium oleander (oleander)	do	1			N. Y.
Haplothrips nigricornis Bagn. (Thripidae):					
Ornithogalum thyrsoides (chinkerichee)	Union of South Africa	2			N. Y.
Heilipus trifasciatus (F.) (Curculionidae):					
Persea americana (avocado)	Costa Rica		1		Tex.
Heliodines bella (Chamb.) (Heliodinidae):					
Beta vulgaris (beet)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Lycopersicon esculentum (tomato)	do	1			Tex.
Portulaca oleracea (purslane)	do	57			Ariz., Calif., Tex.
Heliothis subflexa (Gn.) (Phalaenidae):					
Physalis sp. (husk tomato)	do	23			Tex.
Hellula phidilealis (Wlk.) (Pyraustidae):					
Brassica chinensis (white greens)	Cuba	11			N. Y.
Brassica hirta (white mustard)	Mexico	33			Calif.
Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage)	Puerto Rico, Trinidad		3		N. Y.
Brassica rapa (turnip)	Cuba		1		N. Y.
Brassica sp. (mustard)	Cuba, Mexico	6			Calif., N. Y.
Hellula undalis (F.) (Pyraustidae):					
Beta cicla (Swiss chard)	Mexico	3			Ariz.
Brassica chinensis (white greens)	do	2			Ariz.
Brassica hirta (white mustard)	do	9			Calif.
Brassica oleracea botrytis (cauliflower)	do	1			Tex.
Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage)	do	1			Ariz.
Brassica rapa (turnip)	do	10			Ariz., Tex.
Brassica sp. (mustard)	do	7			Ariz., Tex.
Raphanus sativus (radish)	do	3			Tex.
Heraeus guttatus (Dall.) (Lygaeidae):					
Ananas comosus (pineapple)	do	1			Tex.
Hercinothrips femoralis (Reut.) (Thripidae):					
Cypripedium sp. (orchid)	England			3	Hawaii*, N. J.
Heterobostrychus aequalis (Waterh.) (Bostrichidae):					
Cocos nucifera (coconut)	India	1			N. Y.
Wood	French Indo-China, India, Java.	6			Calif.*, N. Y.
Heteroderes laurenti Guer. (Elateridae):					
Brassica chinensis (white greens)	Cuba	1			N. Y.
Heteroderes rufangulus Gyll. (Elateridae):					
Excelsior in box of grapes	Argentina	1			N. Y.
Hofmannophila pseudospretella (Staint.) (Oecophoridae):					
Alstroemeria sp	England			1	N. J.
Berberis jamesonii	do			1	D. C.
Dahlia sp	do			1	N. J.
Homalopalpia dalera Dyar (Phycitidae):					
Carica papaya (papaya)	Cuba	1			N. Y.
Homona patulana Wlk. (Tortricidae):					
Gardenia jasminoides (Cape-jasmine)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Homophocta lustrans (Cr.) (Chrysomelidae):					
Lactuca sativa (lettuce)	do	1			Tex.
Hypera meles F. (Curculionidae):					
Hay	Newfoundland	1			N. Y.
Hypera nigrirostris F. (Curculionidae):					
Hay	do	1			N. Y.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, inclusive—Continued

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Hypsclonotus fulvus (Deg.) (Coreidae):					
Chrysanthemum sp.	Mexico	1			Tex.
Hypselonotus interruptus Hahn (Coreidae):					
Saponaria sp.	Brazil	1			N. Y.
Hypsipyla grandella (Zell.) (Phycitidae):					
Swietenia mahogani (mahogany)	Guatemala	2			N. Y.
Hypsoprora nogolata Ball (Membracidae):					
Gardenia jasminoides (Cape-jasmine)	Mexico	1			Ariz.
Keiferia lycopersicella (Busck) (Gelechiidae):					
Lycopersicon esculentum (tomato)	Cuba, Mexico	7,067	1		Ariz., Calif., N. Y., Tex., Vt.
Lacon leseleuci Cand. (Elateridae):					
Portulaca oleracea (purslane)	Mexico	1			Ariz.
Laemophloeus suturalis Reitt. (Cucujidae):					
Tabebuia donnell-smithii (primavera)	Guatemala	1			Tex.
Laemotmetus rhizophagoides (Walk.) (Cucujidae):					
Bamboo	Dutch East Indies, Java		2		La.
Lamprosema schistisemalis Hamps. (Pyraustidae):					
Cattleya sp. (orchid)	Venezuela			1	N. J.
Laspeyresia membrosa Hein. (Olethreutidae):					
Prosopis sp. (mesquite)	Mexico	1			Calif.
Laspeyresia splendana (Hbn.) (Olethreutidae):					
Castanea sp. (chestnut)	Japan, Portugal	6			Hawaii, N. Y.
Leperisinus frazini (Panz.) (Scolytidae):					
Fraxinus sp. (ash)	England	11			N. Y., Pa.
Lepidosaphes alba (Ckll.) (Coccidae):					
Manihot esculenta (cassava)	British Honduras, Cuba	1		1	D. C., Fla.*
Lepidosaphes auriculata (Green) (Coccidae):					
Codiaeum sp. (croton)	Hawaii			1	Calif.*
Lepidosaphes philococcus (Ckll.) (Coccidae):					
Cactus	Mexico			5	N. J., Tex.
Cereus victoriensis (cactus)	do			1	Tex.
Cereus sp.	do			1	Tex.
Lemaireocercus dumortieri (cactus)	do			2	Tex.
Lemaireocereus sp.	do			1	Tex.
Myrtillocactus geometrizans (cactus)	do			1	Tex.
Pachycereus marginatus (organpipe-cactus).	do			4	Tex.
Lepidosaphes tuberculata Malen. (Coccidae):					
Cymbidium sp. (orchid)	England			27	Calif.*, Hawaii, N. J.
Lepidosaphes uniloba (Kuw.) (Coccidae):					
Alyxia olivaeformis (maile alyxia)	Hawaii	1		1	Calif.*
Leptopharsa distantis Drake (Tingitidae):					
Ficus carica (fig.)	Guatemala	1			Tex.
Leptophobia aripa (Bdv.) (Pieridae):					
Brassica oleracea botrytis (cauliflower)	Mexico	5			Tex.
Lactuca sativa (lettuce)	do	1			Tex.
Leptostylus argentatus Duv. (Cerambycidae):					
Terminalia sp.	Cuba	1			N. Y.
Leucaspis cockerelli (deCharm.) (Coccidae):					
Dendrobium thyrsiflorum (orchid)	Costa Rica			1	Calif.*
Epidendrum sp. (orchid)	Honduras			1	Calif.*
Leucinodes elegantalis Guen. (Pyraustidae):					
Lycopersicon esculentum (tomato)	Mexico	6			Tex.
Lichtensia lutea (Ckll.) (Coccidae):					
Codiaeum sp. (croton)	do	1			Tex.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, inclusive—Continued

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Ligyrocoris aurivilliana (Dist.) (Lygaeidae):					
Ananas comosus (pineapple)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Brassica chinensis (pakchoi)	do	1			Ariz.
Brassica sp. (mustard)	do	1			Tex.
Centaurea cyanus (bachelorbutton)	do	1			Tex.
Lactuca sativa (lettuce)	do	1			Tex.
Orchid	do			2	Tex.
Phaseolus sp. (string bean)	do	1			Tex.
Portulaca sp. (purslane)	do	1			Tex.
Ligyrocoris nitidicollis (Stal) (Lygaeidae):					
Cereus victoriensis (cactus)	do			1	Tex.
Citrus aurantifolia (lime)	do	1			Tex.
Lineodes integra (Zell.) (Pyraustidae):					
Lycopersicon esculentum (tomato)	Cuba, Mexico	6			Ariz., N. Y., Tex.
Lineodes triangulalis Moschler (Pyraustidae):					
Capsicum annuum (pepper)	Mexico	1			Ariz.
Liriomyza flaveola Fall. (Agromyzidae):					
Brassica chinensis (white greens)	Cuba	23			N. Y.
Brassica oleracea acephala (kale)	do	7			N. Y.
Brassica sp. (mustard)	do	11			N. Y.
Coriandrum sativum (coriander)	do	2			N. Y.
Lophocateres pusillus (Klug) (Ostomidae):					
Gladiolus sp.	Canada			1	N. J.
Juglans sp. (walnut)	Australia	1			Va.
Lorita abornana chatka Busck (Phaloniidae):					
Capsicum annuum (pepper)	Mexico	83			Ariz., Tex.
Lycopersicon esculentum (tomato)	do	2			Ariz.
Lyctoxylon japonum Reitt. (Lyctidae):					
Bamboo	Dutch East Indies, Java		3		La., Tex.
Lygaeus guatemalanus Dist. (Lygaeidae):					
Swietenia mahogani (mahogany)	Guatemala	1			N. Y.
Lygaeus vittiscutis Stal (Lygaeidae):					
Orchid	do			1	Tex.
Lygus oblineatus (Say) var. (Miridae):					
Spinacia oleracea (spinach)	Mexico	1			Ariz.
Lygus pratensis (L.) var. (Miridae):					
Brassica hirta (white mustard)	do	1			Calif.
Brassica rapa (turnip)	do	1			Tex.
Portulaca oleracea (purslane)	do	1			Tex.
Macrodactylus mexicanus Bts. (Scarabaeidae):					
Capsicum annuum (pepper)	do	1			Tex.
Maruca testulalis (Geyer) (Pyraustidae):					
Canavalia sp.	Hawaii	4			Calif.*
Dioclea violacea (mauna loa lei)	do	2			Calif.*
Phaseolus sp. (string bean)	Colombia, Dominica, Dutch Guiana, Hawaii, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Trinidad.	2	8		Ala., Calif.*, La., Mass., N. Y., Tex.
Mecidea proliza Stal (Pentatomidae):					
Grass seed	Union of South Africa			1	Md.
Melanaspis aliena (Newst.) (Coccidae):					
Cattleya bowringiana (orchid)	Guatemala			1	Calif.*
Melusina annulata (Mg.) (Melusinidae):					
Brassica oleracea botrytis (cauliflower)	Scotland		1		N. Y.
Melusina regelationis L. (Melusinidae):					
Herb	England			1	N. J.
Metamasius callizona (Chev.) (Curculionidae):					
Ananas comosus (pineapple)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Metamasius sericeus (Latr.) (Curculionidae):					
Musa paradisiaca sapientum (banana).	Panama	1			Calif.*
Metriona profligata (Boh.) (Chrysomelidae):					
Mixed flowers	Mexico	1			Ariz.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, inclusive—Continued

Insect and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—			Collected in—
		Consumption	Nonentry	Propagation	
Micrapate scapularis (Gorh.) (Bostrichidae):					
Sambucus sp. (elder)	Mexico	7			N. Y.
Wood	do	5			Ariz., Ill., N. Y.
Micrelus ericae Gyll. (Curculionidae):					
Calluna vulgaris (heather)	Scotland	1			Mass.
Microcerotermes exiguus Hagn. (Termitidae):					
Wood	Nicaragua			1	N. J.
Monanthia monotropidia Stal (Tingitidae):					
Tillandsia sp. (orchid)	Mexico			1	Tex.
Moneilema opuntiae Fisher (Cerambycidae):					
Mammillaria celsiana (cactus)	do			1	Tex.
Mammillaria sempervivi (cactus)	do			1	Tex.
Moodna bisinuella Hamp. (Phycitidae):					
Zea mays (corn)	do	47	2		Tex.
Mordellistena cattleyana Champ. (Mordellidae):					
Cattleya sp. (orchid)	Brazil, Canal Zone, Colombia, Venezuela.			15	N. J.
Orchid	Brazil			1	N. J.
Morganella longispina (Morg.) (Coccidae):					
Dendrobium spectabile (orchid)	Australia			1	Calif.*
Grammatophyllum speciosum (orchid)	Philippines			1	Calif.*
Myelois ceratoniae Zell. (Phycitidae):					
Ceratonia siliqua (St. Johnsbread)	Costa Rica			1	Calif.*
Myelois venipars Dyar (Phycitidae):					
Pithecellobium flexicaule (ebony)	Mexico	3			Tex.
Myodocha intermedia Dist. (Lygaeidae):					
Cattleya skinnerii (orchid)	do			1	Tex.
Myodocha unispinosa Stal (Lygaeidae):					
Orchid	do			1	Tex.
Myzus ornatus Laing (Aphiidae):					
Erica sp	Canada			1	Wash.
Patrinia palmata	British Columbia			1	N. J.
Primula sp. (primrose)	Canada			1	Wash.
Tulipa sp. (tulip)	England			1	N. Y.
Nabis alternatus Parsh. (Nabidae):					
Brassica rapa (turnip)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Brassica sp. (mustard)	do	1			Tex.
Cicer arietinum (garbanzo)	do	1			Ariz.
Daphne laureola (spurge laurel)	Canada			1	Wash.
Portulaca oleracea (purslane)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Spinacia oleracea (spinach)	do	1			Ariz.
Nabis annulatus Reut. (Nabidae):					
Portulaca oleracea (purslane)	do	1			Tex.
Nabis dentipes Harris (Nabidae):					
Lactuca sativa (lettuce)	do	1			Tex.
Nabis punctipennis Blanch. (Nabidae):					
Packing	Chile	1			N. Y.
Nasutitermes cornigera Motsch. (Termitidae):					
Cattleya sp. (orchid)	Colombia, Costa Rica			2	Calif.*, N. J.
Cedrus sp. (cedar)	Costa Rica	1			N. Y.
Guaiacum officinale (lignumvitae)	Nicaragua	1			Calif.*
Nemapogon granella (L.) (Tineidae):					
Agaricus campestris (mushroom)	Canada	1			Wash.
Nemocephalus guatemalensis Senna (Brentidae):					
Tabebuia donnell-smithii (primavera)	Guatemala, Panama	2			N. Y., Tex.
Neoclytus cacicus Chevr. (Cerambycidae):					
Guaiacum officinale (lignumvitae)	Honduras, Panama	5			N. Y.
Neoclytus rufus Oliv. (Cerambycidae):					
Wood	Trinidad		1		N. Y.
Neuroctenus litigiosus (Stal) (Aradidae):					
Orchid	Guatemala			1	Tex.
Niveaspis fenestrata Ferris (Coccidae):					
Marsdenia cundurango (condorvine)	Peru	1			N. Y.
Nysius scutellatus Dall. (Lygaeidae):					
Myristica fragrans (nutmeg)	Guadeloupe			1	P. R.
Odonaspis greeni (Ckll.) (Coccidae):					
Bamboo	Hawaii			1	Calif.*

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, inclusive—Continued

Insect and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—			Collected in—
		Consumption	Nonentry	Propagation	
Odonaspis saccharicaulis (Zehnt.) (Coccidae):					
Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane)	Guatemala	1			N. Y.
Ogdoecosta biannularis (Boh.) (Chrysomelidae):					
Orchid	Mexico			1	Tex.
Opatrinus gemellus (Oliv.) (Tenebrionidae):					
Cattleya sp. (orchid)	Venezuela			2	N. J.
Opsius stactogalus Fieb. (Cicadellidae):					
Chrysanthemum sp	Mexico	1			Tex.
Gardenia jasminoides (Cape-jasmine)	do	1			Tex.
Ora sexlineata Chev. (Cyphonidae):					
Brassica chinensis (white greens)	Cuba	1			N. Y.
Orchidophilus aterrimus Waterh. (Curculionidae):					
Orchid	Thailand			1	Hawaii.*
Orchidophilus peregrinator Buch. (Curculionidae):					
Phalaenopsis amabilis (orchid)	Philippines			2	Calif.*, Hawaii.*
Vanda caerulea (orchid)	do			1	Calif.*
Pachnaeus litus Germ. (Curculionidae):					
Brassica chinensis (white greens)	Cuba	1			N. Y.
Pachycoris torridus (Scop.) var. (Pentatomidae):					
Orchid	Mexico			1	Tex.
Pachyzancla periusalis (Wlk.) (Pyraustidae):					
Solanum melongena (eggplant)	Cuba	4			La., N. Y.
Pagiocerus rimosus Eichh. (Scolytidae):					
Mimulus moschatus	Colombia	1			N. Y.
Zea mays (corn)	Peru	1		1	N. J., N. Y.
Palaeopus costicollis Marsh. (Curculionidae):					
Dioscorea sp. (yam)	Honduras	1			N. Y.
Ipomoea batatas (sweetpotato)	Trinidad		6		Ala., Mass., Pa.
Pantomorus xanthographus Germar (Curculionidae):					
Vitis sp. (grape)	Argentina	1			La.
Parlatoria blanchardi Targ. (Coccidae):					
Phoenix dactylifera (date)	Iran			1	N. Y.
Parlatoria cinerea Hadden (Coccidae):					
Citrus medica (citron)	Palestine	4			Calif.*
Citrus paradisi (grapefruit)	Trinidad		2		Fla.*
Citrus sinensis (orange)	Argentina, Bahamas, Brazil.	1	5		Fla.*, Mass.
Parlatoria crotonis Doug. (Coccidae):					
Codiaeum sp. (croton)	Hawaii			3	Calif.*
Parlatoria oleae (Colvee) (Coccidae):					
Prunus domestica (plum)	Argentina	7			N. Y.
Pyrus communis (pear)	do	1			N. Y.
Parlatoria pseudaspidiotus Ldgr. (Coccidae):					
Trichoglottis philippinensis (orchid)	Philippines			1	Hawaii.*
Vanda hookeriana (orchid)	Philippines, Sumatra			2	Calif.*, Hawaii.*
Vanda teres	India, Philippines, Sumatra.			7	Calif.*, Hawaii.,* N. J.
Vanda teres alba	Philippines	1		1	Hawaii.*
Vanda teres andersoni	Japan	1			Hawaii.*
Vanda sp	India, Philippines, Sumatra.	1		8	Calif.*, Hawaii.*
Pectinophora gossypiella (Saund.) (Gelechiidae):					
Gossypium sp. (cottonseed)	American Virgin Islands, Brazil, Hawaii, Mexico, Puerto Rico.	9	1	1	Calif.*, D. C., Fla.*, La., P. R., Tex.
Gossypium sp. (seed cotton)	Antigua, Mexico	6	1		Fla.*, Tex.
Gossypium sp. (cotton) (boll)	Hawaii	1			Calif.*
Gossypium sp. (cotton) (oil mill motes).	Mexico	1			Tex.
Hibiscus esculentus (okra)	Puerto Rico	1			N. Y.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, inclusive—Continued

Insect and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—			Collected in—
		Consumption	Nonentry	Propagation	
Phaedon purpurea (Linell) (Chrysomelidae):					
Brassica chinensis (white chard)	Mexico	1			Ariz.
Phelomerus aberrans (Sharp) (Bruchidae):					
Cassia javanica (appleblossom senna)	Trinidad			1	N. J.
Cassia moschata	Canal Zone			1	N. J.
Phenacaspis eugeniae sandwichensis Full. (Coccidae):					
Cycas revoluta (sago cycas)	Hawaii			1	Calif.*
Phenacoccus gossypii Towns. & Ckll. (Coccidae):					
Capsicum annuum (pepper)	Cuba	2			N. Y.
Chrysanthemum sp.	Mexico	1			Ariz.
Hibiscus sp.	Dominican Republic	1			N. Y.
Mentha sp. (mint)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Pelargonium sp. (geranium)	do	1		1	Ariz., Tex.
Phyllotreta pusilla Horn (Chrysomelidae):					
Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage)	do	1			Tex.
Brassica rapa (turnip)	do	1			Tex.
Daucus carota sativa (carrot)	do	1			Tex.
Lactuca sativa (lettuce)	do	1			Tex.
Raphanus sativus (radish)	do	2			Tex.
Phyllotreta vittata discedens Weise (Chrysomelidae):					
Brassica chinensis (white greens)	Cuba	1			N. Y.
Brassica oleracea acephala (kale)	do	1			N. Y.
Phymata pennsylvanica coloradensis Mel. (Phymatidae):					
Portulaca oleracea (purslane)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Physonota picticollis Boh. (Chrysomelidae):					
Bromeliaceae	Guatemala			1	Calif.*
Pilophoropsis brachypterus Popp. (Miridae):					
Lycopersicon esculentum (tomato)	Mexico	1			Ariz.
Pinnaspis minor strachani Cooley (Coccidae):					
Musa paradisiaca sapientum (banana)	Trinidad	1			Fla.*
Pinnaspis townsendi (Ckll.) (Coccidae):					
Aerides falcatum (orchid)	Thailand			1	Hawaii.*
Aerides lawrenciae	Philippines			1	Hawaii.*
Aerides odoratum	Thailand			1	Hawaii.*
Aerides quinquevulnera	Philippines			1	Hawaii.*
Cymbidium sp. (orchid)	Japan			1	Hawaii.*
Dendrobium moschatum (orchid)	Philippines			1	Hawaii.*
Dendrobium phalaenopsis	Sumatra			1	Calif.*
Renanthera storiei (orchid)	Philippines	1		1	Hawaii.*
Trichoglottis brachiata (orchid)	do			1	Hawaii.*
Vanda luzonica (orchid)	do			1	Hawaii.*
Vanda merrilli	do			1	Hawaii.*
Vanda roxburghi	Thailand			1	Hawaii.*
Pionea forficalis (L.) (Pyraustidae):					
Brassica oleracea capitata (cabbage)	England		3		N. Y.
Pityophthorus schwarzi Blackm. (Scolytidae):					
Pinus sp. (pine)	Mexico	1			Ariz.
Placosternus difficilis (Chevr.) (Cerambycidae):					
Ananas comosus (pineapple)	do	1			Tex.
Persea americana (avocado)	do	1			Tex.
Platyonta rostrana (Walk.) (Tortricidae):					
Ananas comosus (pineapple)	do	1			Tex.
Capsicum annuum (pepper)	Cuba	4			La., N. Y.
Citrus paradisi (grapefruit)	do	1			N. Y.
Musa paradisiaca (plantain)	do	1			N. Y.
Platynota stultana (Wlsm.) (Tortricidae):					
Brassica sp. (mustard)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Capsicum annuum (pepper)	do	330			Ariz., Tex.
Lycopersicon esculentum (tomato)	do	16			Ariz., Tex.
Platyomus lividigaster Muls. (Coccinellidae):					
Zingiber officinale (ginger)	Hawaii	1			Calif.*
Platypus alternans Chapuis (Platypodidae):					
Cedrus sp. (cedar)	Costa Rica	1			N.Y.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, inclusive—Continued

Insect and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—			Collected in—
		Consumption	Nonentry	Propagation	
Platypus exaratus Bldf. (Platypodidae):					
Tabebuia donnell-smithii (primavera)	Guatemala	2			N. Y.
Platypus rugulosus Chapuis (Platypodidae):					
Ananas comosus (pineapple)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Casearia praecox	Venezuela	1			N. Y.
Guaiacum officinale (lignumvitae)	Guatemala	2			N. Y.
Log	Mexico	2			Tex.
Swietenia mahogani (mahogany)	Costa Rica, Mexico	2			N. Y.
Tabebuia donnell-smithii (primavera)	Canal Zone, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama.	4			N. Y.
Wood	Mexico		1		Tex.
Polymerus basalis (Reut.) (Miridae):					
Chrysanthemum sp	do	1			Tex.
Prays endocarpa (Meyr.) (Hyponomeutidae):					
Citrus aurantifolia (lime)	Philippines	1			Calif.*
Citrus limon (lemon)	Dutch East Indies		1		Calif.*
Protopulvinaria pyriformis (Ckll.) (Coccidae):					
Anacardium occidentale (cashew)	Dominican Republic			1	P. R.
Gardenia jasminoides (Cape-jasmine)	Mexico, Venezuela	4			N. Y., Tex.
Lonicera sp. (honeysuckle)	Bermuda			1	N. Y.
Pseudaonidia clavigera (Ckll.) (Coccidae):					
Genipa sp. (genip)	Canal Zone			1	N. J.
Hibiscus sp	Hawaii			4	Calif.*
Inga sp	Canal Zone			1	N. J.
Myricaria sp	do			1	N. J.
Pseudaonidia tesserata (deCharm.) (Coccidae):					
Hibiscus sp	Hawaii			6	Calif.*
Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis (Green) (Coccidae):					
Citrus paradisi (grapefruit)	Java		1		N. Y.
Citrus sinensis (orange)	Brazil		1		Fla.*
Mangifera indica (mango)	do		1		Pa.
Terminalia catappa (Indian-almond)	Martinique	1			N. Y.
Pseudischnaspis alienus (Newst.) (Coccidae):					
Brassavola glauca (orchid)	Mexico			1	Calif.*
Cattleya skinneri (orchid)	Costa Rica, Salvador			5	Calif.*, N. J.
Cattleya sp	Costa Rica			3	N. J., Tex.
Odontoglossum sp. (orchid)	Mexico			1	N. J.
Orchid	Costa Rica			1	P. R.
Pseudococcus boninsis (Kuw.) (Coccidae):					
Cymbopogon sp. (lemon grass)	Trinidad	1			N. Y.
Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane)	Bahamas, Cuba, Mexico	3	1	1	Fla.*, Tex.
Pseudococcus gahani (Green) (Coccidae):					
Citrus limon (lemon)	Union of South Africa		1		Mass.
Psila rosae (F.) (Psilidae):					
Daucus carota sativa (carrot)	England, Iceland		6		N. Y., Tex.
Pastinaca sativa (parsnip)	England		2		Pa.
Ptelobius vittatus F. (Scolytidae):					
Ulmus sp. (elm)	do	6			N. Y.
Pulvinaria floccifera (Westw.) (Coccidae):					
Cymbidium sp. (orchid)	do			1	N. J.
Pulvinaria urbicola Ckll. (Coccidae):					
Capsicum annuum (pepper)	Cuba	1			Fla.*
Puto mexicanus (Ckll.) (Coccidae):					
Cactus	Mexico			1	N. J.
Renocis mexicanus Blackm. (Scolytidae):					
Eysonhardtia sp	do	3			Ill.
Sambucus sp. (elder)	do	1			N. Y.
Wood	do	9			Ariz., N. Y.
Rhagoletis pomonella (Walsh) (Tephritidae):					
Malus sylvestris (apple)	do	4			Tex.
Rhigopsidius tucumanus Heller (?) (Curculionidae):					
Solanum tuberosum (potato)	Peru	1	2		N. Y.
Rhizophagus dominica (Bostrichidae):					
Cucurbita sp	Belgian Congo	1			N. Y.
Rhobonda gaurisana Wlkr. (Glyphipterygidae):					
Ficus sp	Guatemala	2			Tex.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, inclusive—Continued

Insect and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—			Collected in—
		Consumption	Non-entry	Propagation	
Rhopalothrips bicolor Hood (Thripidae):					
Cactus	Mexico	1			Tex.
Ribua innoxia Hein. (Phycitidae):					
Ananas comosus (pineapple)	Cuba	24	1		La., N. Y.
Ripersia palmarum (Ehrh.) (Coccidae):					
Cocos nucifera (coconut)	Hawaii	5	1	1	Calif.*
Salpingus planirostris F. (Pythidae):					
Ulmus sp. (elm)	England	1			N. Y.
Saulaspis graphica (Germ.) (Chrysomelidae):					
Vitis sp. (grape)	Argentina	1			N. Y.
Scirtothrips longipennis (Bagn.) (Thripidae):					
Cypripedium sp. (orchid)	England			1	Hawaii.*
Scolytus multistriatus Marsh. (Scolytidae):					
Ulmus sp. (elm)	do	2			N. Y.
Sinoxylon anale Lesne (Bostrichidae):					
Areca sp	Malaya (British)	1			N. Y.
Derris scandens (Malay jewelvine)	do	2			N. Y.
Derris sp	Malaya (British), Philippines.	6			N. Y.
Wood	India	3	1		Mich., N. Y.
Sinoxylon conigerum Gerst. (Bostrichidae):					
Wood	do		1		N. Y.
Sinoxylon sexdentatum (Oliv.) (Bostrichidae):					
Slat on cork bundle	Portugal	1			N. Y.
Sisamnes contractus Dist. (Lygaeidae):					
Ananas comosus (pineapple)	Mexico	38			Tex.
Sitona lineata L. (Curculionidae):					
Rhododendron sp	British Columbia			1	Wash.
Spathulina hessi (Wied.) (Tephritidae):					
Helichrysum sp	Union of South Africa	1			N. Y.
Specularius erythrinae Bridwell (Bruchidae):					
Erythrina caffra	do	1			N. Y.
Erythrina constantiana	do	1			N. Y.
Stephanoderes brunneus Hopk. (Scolytidae):					
Poinciana pulcherrima (flowerfence poinciana).	Mexico	1			Ariz.
Stephanoderes hampei Ferr. (Scolytidae):					
Coffea sp	Canada	1			Minn.
Stephanoderes trinitatis Hopk. (Scolytidae):					
Ormosia coutinhoi	British Guiana	1			Mass.
Sternochetus mangiferae (F.) (Curculionidae):					
Mangifera indica (mango)	Hawaii	4	6		Calif.*
Stilodes fuscolineata (Stal) (Chrysomelidae):					
Banana debris	Costa Rica	1			La.
Stolas illustris (Chevr.) (Chrysomelidae):					
Musa paradisiaca sapientum (banana)	British Honduras	1			Fla.*
Systena basalis (Duv.) (Chrysomelidae):					
Brassica chinensis (white greens)	Cuba	2			N. Y.
Brassica sp. (mustard)	do	1			N. Y.
Chrysanthemum coronarium (crown-daisy).	do	1			N. Y.
Tadius errhinoides Pascoe (Curculionidae):					
Cypripedium haynaldianum (orchid)	Philippines			1	Calif.*
Tæniothrips ericae (Hal.) (Thripidae):					
Calluna vulgaris (heather)	Scotland	1			N. Y.
Tæniothrips hawaiiensis (Morg.) (Thripidae):					
Bougainvillea sp	Hawaii	2			Calif.*
Tæniothrips simplex (Morison) (Thripidae):					
Gladiolus sp	Mexico	2			Tex.
Talponia batesi Hein. (Olethreutidae):					
Annona cherimola (cherimoya)	do	1			Tex.
Taphroderes sexmaculatus Boh. (Brentidae):					
Swietenia mahogani (mahogany)	Costa Rica	1			N. Y.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, inclusive—Continued

Insect and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—			Collected in—
		Consumption	Nonentry	Propagation	
Targionia bromeliae ("Newst." Leon) (Coccidae):					
Ananas comosus (pineapple)	Cuba	1			Fla.*
Targionia hartii (Ckll.) (Coccidae):					
Dioscorea sp. (yam)	Cuba, Trinidad, Union of South Africa, West Indies.	2	3		Fla.*, N. Y., Pa.
Targionia sacchari (Ckll.) (Coccidae):					
Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane)	Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico.	1	2	1	Fla.*, N. Y.
Teleonemia scrupulosa Stal (Tingitidae):					
Chrysanthemum sp	Mexico	1			Tex.
Tenthecoris bicolor Scott (Miridae):					
Cattleya mossiae (orchid)	Venezuela			2	Calif.*, P. R.
Cattleya sp. (orchid)	Brazil, Canal Zone, Colombia, Costa Rica, Venezuela.			30	Calif.*, N. J.
Epidendrum sp. (orchid)	Brazil			1	N. J.
Laelia sp. (orchid)	do			1	N. J.
Oncidium sp. (orchid)	Trinidad			1	N. J.
Orchid	Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela.			6	N. J., Tex.
Tesserocerus dejeani Chapuis (Platypodidae):					
Guaiacum officinale (lignumvitae)	Guatemala	1			N. Y.
Swietenia mahogani (mahogany)	Costa Rica, Honduras	2			N. Y.
Tabebuia donnell-smithii (primavera)	Guatemala	1			N. Y.
Tetraleurodes acaciae (Q.) (Aleyrodidae):					
Sophora sp	Mexico	1			Tex.
Tetraleurodes fici Q. & B. (Aleyrodidae):					
Ficus carica (fig)	Guatemala	1			Tex.
Tetraleurodes ursorum (Ckll.) (Aleyrodidae):					
Epigaea repens (trailing arbutus)	Nova Scotia	4			Mass.
Tetraopes femoratus texanus Horn (Cerambycidae):					
Allium cepa (onion)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Tetrapriocera longicornis (Oliv.) (Bostrichidae):					
Swietenia mahogani (mahogany)	do	3			N. Y.
Wood	do		2		Tex.
Toxotrypana curvicauda Gerst. (Tephritidae):					
Carica papaya (papaya)	Honduras		1		La.
Trionymus peregrinus (Green) (Coccidae):					
Amaryllis sp	England			1	N. J.
Trionymus sacchari (Ckll.) (Coccidae):					
Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane)	Australia		1		Mass.
Trogoxylon prostomoides Gorh. (Lyctidae):					
Sambucus sp. (elder)	Mexico	1			N. Y.
Wood	do	1			N. Y.
Urbanus proteus (L.) (Hesperiidae):					
Phaseolus sp. (string bean)	do	1			Ariz.
Urodus parvula (Hy. Edw.) (Hyponomeutidae):					
Persea americana (avocado)	do	1			Tex.
Vinsonia stellifera (Westw.) (Coccidae):					
Brassavola sp. (orchid)	Canal Zone			1	Calif.*
Brassia sp. (orchid)	do			1	Calif.*
Cattleya sp. (orchid)	do			1	Calif.*
Haematoxylon campechianum (logwood).	Martinique	1			N. Y.
Oncidium altissimus (orchid)	American Virgin Islands			1	Fla.*
Stanhopea bucephalus (orchid)	Canal Zone			1	Calif.*
Xenochalepus omoger (Cr.) (Chrysomelidae):					
Bromeliaceae	Guatemala			1	Calif.*
Xyleborus affinis Eichh. (Scolytidae):					
Cedrus sp. (cedar)	Costa Rica	1			N. Y.
Swietenia mahogani (mahogany)	Honduras	1			N. Y.
Tabebuia donnell-smithii (primavera)	Mexico	1			N. Y.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, inclusive—Continued

Insect and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—			Collected in—
		Consumption	Nonentry	Propagation	
Xyleborus confusus Eichh. (Scolytidae):					
Cedrus sp. (cedar)	Costa Rica	1			N. Y.
Citrus paradisi (grapefruit)	Cuba	1			N. Y.
Guaiacum officinale (lignumvitae)	Guatemala	1			N. Y.
Lycopersicon esculentum (tomato)	Mexico	1			Ariz.
Swietenia mahogani (mahogany)	Costa Rica, Honduras, Mexico.	3			N. Y.
Tabebuia donnell-smithii (primavera)	Guatemala, Mexico	5			N. Y., Tex.
Xyleborus fuscatus Eichh. (Scolytidae):					
Cedrus sp. (cedar)	Costa Rica	2			N. Y.
Jacaranda acutijolia (jacaranda)	Brazil		1		N. Y.
Xyleborus propinquus Eichh. (Scolytidae):					
Citrus aurantijolia (lime)	Mexico	2			Ariz.
Guaiacum officinale (lignumvitae)	Guatemala	1			N. Y.
Log	Mexico	1			Tex.
Lycopersicon esculentum (tomato)	do	3			Ariz.
Swietenia mahogani (mahogany)	Honduras	1			N. Y.
Tabebuia donnell-smithii (primavera)	Guatemala	2			N. Y.
Xyleborus sacchari Hopk. (Scolytidae):					
Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane)	Haiti		1		Md.
Tabebuia donnell-smithii (primavera)	Guatemala	1			N. Y.
Xyleborus torquatus Eichh. (Scolytidae):					
Guaiacum officinale (lignumvitae)	Mexico	1			N. Y.
Swietenia mahogani (mahogany)	Costa Rica, Mexico	3			N. Y.
Xylion adustus (F.) (Bostrichidae):					
Entandrophragma sp	Gold Coast	1			N. Y.
Swietenia mahogani (mahogany)	do	1			N. Y.
Xylobiops texanus (Horn) (Bostrichidae):					
In bag containing avocados	Mexico	1			Tex.
Xylopsocus capucinus (F.) (Bostrichidae):					
Derris sp	Malaya (British)	1			N. Y.
Zabrotes subjasciatus (Boh.) (Bruchidae):					
Allium cepa (onion)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Allium sativum (garlic)	do	1			Tex.
Arachis hypogaea (peanut)	do	1			Tex.
Bean	Guatemala, Mexico, Peru.	5		2	D. C., Mich. Tex.
Panicum marimum (guineagrass)	Costa Rica			1	N. Y.
Phaseolus lunatus macrocarpus (lima bean).	Union of South Africa		2		N. Y.
Phaseolus vulgaris (kidney bean)	Mexico			1	D. C.
Pisum sativum (pea)	Peru	1			N. Y.
Pisum sp. (yellow pea)	Mexico		1		N. Y.
Portulaca oleracea (purslane)	do	1			Ariz.
Saccharum officinarum (sugarcane)	do	1			Tex.
Triticum aestivum (wheat)	do	1			Tex.
Vigna sinensis (cowpea)	do			1	D. C.

Hosts and insects

ACACIA:
Acanthoscelides dominicanus (Coleoptera)
Acanthoscelides sallaei (Coleoptera)
ADENANTHERA:
Dynatopechus aureopilosus (Coleoptera)
AECHMEA:
Aleuroplatus cococolus (Homoptera)
AERIDIES—See Orchidaceae
AGLAONEMA:
Fulvius brevicornis (Hemiptera)
AGARICUS:
Nemapogon granella (Lepidoptera)
ALLIUM CEPA:
Tetraopes femoratus texanus (Coleoptera)
Zabrotes subfasciatus (Coleoptera)
ALLIUM SATIVUM:
Zabrotes subfasciatus (Coleoptera)
ALSTROEMERIA:
Hofmannophila pseudospretella (Lepidoptera)
ALYXIA:
Lepidosaphes uniloba (Homoptera)
AMARYLLIS:
Trionymus peregrinus (Homoptera)
AMYGDALUS PERSICA:
Anastrepha ludens (Diptera)
ANACARDIUM:
Protopulvinaria pyriformis (Homoptera)
ANANAS:
Acroleucus vicinalis (Hemiptera)
Alpheias conspirata (Lepidoptera)
Carneocephala sagittifera (Homoptera)
Cossonus canaliculatus (Coleoptera)
Cossonus impressus var. (Coleoptera)
Diphaulaca cordobae (Coleoptera)
Disonycha antennata (Coleoptera)
Eburia brevispinis (Coleoptera)
Elaphrothrips dampfi (Thysanoptera)
Heraeus guttatus (Hemiptera)
Ligyrocoris auriwilliana (Hemiptera)
Metamasius callizona (Coleoptera)
Placosternus difficilis (Coleoptera)
Platynota rostrana (Lepidoptera)
Platypus rugulosus (Coleoptera)
Ribua innoxia (Lepidoptera)
Sisamnes contractus (Hemiptera)
Targionia bromeliae (Homoptera)
ANNONA:
Aspidiotus destructor (Homoptera)
Talponia batesi (Lepidoptera)
ANTHURIUM:
Ceroplastes rubens (Homoptera)
APIUM:
Anuraphis apiifolia (Homoptera)
Forficula auricularia (Orthoptera)
ARACHIS:
Zabrotes subfasciatus (Coleoptera)
ARAUCARIA:
Eriococcus araucariae (Homoptera)
ARECA:
Sinoxylon anala (Coleoptera)
ASTROCARYUM:
Coccotrypes dactyliperda (Coleoptera)
BAMBOO:
Asterolecanium bambusae (Homoptera)
Asterolecanium miliaris (Homoptera)
Asterolecanium miliaris longum (Homoptera)
Asterolecanium miliaris robustum (Homoptera)
Chaetococcus bambusae (Homoptera)
Dinoderus pilifrons (Coleoptera)
Eucalandra setulosa (Coleoptera)
Laemotmetus rhizophagoides (Coleoptera)
Lyctoxylon japonum (Coleoptera)
Odonaspis greeni (Homoptera)
BAMBUSA:
Asterolecanium bambusae (Homoptera)
BANANA DEBRIS:
Stilodes fuscolineata (Coleoptera)
BAROSMA:
Chionaspis diosmae (Homoptera)
BEAN:
Conotrachelus seniculus (Coleoptera)
Zabrotes subfasciatus (Coleoptera)
BERBERIS:
Hofmannophila pseudospretella (Lepidoptera)
BETA CICLA:
Hellula undalis (Lepidoptera)
BETA VULGARIS:
Aceratagallia robusta (Homoptera)
Conotrachelus seniculus (Coleoptera)
Drasterius livens (Coleoptera)
Erynephala punctollis (Coleoptera)
Heliodines bella (Lepidoptera)
BOUGAINVILLEA:
Acanthoscelides pruininus (Coleoptera)
Colpocarena complanata (Hemiptera)
Haplothrips gowdeyi (Thysanoptera)
Taeniothrips hawaiiensis (Thysanoptera)
BRASSAVOLA—See Orchidaceae
BRASSIA—See Orchidaceae
BRASSICA CAMPESTRIS:
Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma (Coleoptera)
BRASSICA CHINENSIS:
Conoderus laurenti (Coleoptera)
Cylas formicarius elegantulus (Coleoptera)
Crytopeltis varians (Hemiptera)
Hellula phidilealis (Lepidoptera)
Hellula undalis (Lepidoptera)
Heteroderes laurenti (Coleoptera)
Ligyrocoris auriwilliana (Hemiptera)
Liriomyza flaveola (Diptera)
Ora sexlineata (Coleoptera)
Pachnaeus litus (Coleoptera)
Phaedon purpurea (Coleoptera)
Phyllotreta vittata discedens (Coleoptera)
Systena basalis (Coleoptera)
BRASSICA HIRTA:
Hellula phidilealis (Lepidoptera)
Hellula undalis (Lepidoptera)
Lygus pratensis var. (Hemiptera)
BRASSICA OLERACEA ACEPHALA:
Gynaikothrips uzeli (Thysanoptera)
Haplothrips gowdeyi (Thysanoptera)
Liriomyza flaveola (Diptera)
Phyllotreta vittata discedens (Coleoptera)
BRASSICA OLERACEA BOTRYTIS:
Hellula undalis (Lepidoptera)
Leptophobia aripa (Lepidoptera)
Melusina annulata (Hemiptera)
BRASSICA OLERACEA CAPITATA:
Ceutorhynchus quadridens (Coleoptera)
Conotrachelus seniculus (Coleoptera)
Gnathotrichus denticulatus (Coleoptera)
Hellula phidilealis (Lepidoptera)
Hellula undalis (Lepidoptera)
Phyllotreta pusilla (Coleoptera)
Pionea forficalis (Lepidoptera)
BRASSICA RAPA:
Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma (Coleoptera)
Deloyala lecontei (Coleoptera)
Drasterius livens (Coleoptera)
Epilachna varivestis (Coleoptera)
Geocoris sonoraensis (Hemiptera)
Hellula phidilealis (Lepidoptera)
Hellula undalis (Lepidoptera)
Lygus pratensis var. (Hemiptera)
Nabis alternatus (Hemiptera)
Phyllotreta pusilla (Coleoptera)
BRASSICA SP. (mustard):
Ceratocapsus cubanus (Hemiptera)
Conotrachelus seniculus (Coleoptera)
Drasterius livens (Coleoptera)
Empoasca abrupta (Homoptera)
Hellula phidilealis (Lepidoptera)
Hellula undalis (Lepidoptera)
Ligyrocoris auriwilliana (Hemiptera)
Liriomyza flaveola (Diptera)
Nabis alternatus (Hemiptera)
Platynota stultana (Lepidoptera)
Systena basalis (Coleoptera)
BROMELIACEAE:
Asterolecanium epidendri (Homoptera)
Physonota picticollis (Coleoptera)
Xenochalepus omoger (Coleoptera)
CAESALPINIA:
Acanthoseclides dominicanus (Coleoptera)
CAJANUS:
Callosobruchus chinensis (Coleoptera)
CACTACEAE:
Cosmogramma angustofasciata (Coleoptera)
Cylindrocopturus biradiatus (Coleoptera)
Gerstaeckeria mutillaria (Coleoptera)
Lepidosaphes philococcus (Homoptera)

Hosts and insects—Continued

CACTACEAE—Continued.
Ligyrocoris nitidicollis (Hemiptera)
Moneilema opuntiae (Coleoptera)
Puto mexicanus (Homoptera)
Rhopalothrips bicolor (Thysanoptera)
CALLUNA:
Micrelus ericae (Coleoptera)
Taeniothrips ericae (Thysanoptera)
CALOCARPUM:
Anastrepha serpentina (Diptera)
CAMELLIA:
Aleurotrachelus camelliae (Homoptera)
CANAVALIA:
Cosmolyce boeticus (Lepidoptera)
Maruca testulalis (Lepidoptera)
CAPSICUM:
Aceratagallia pallida (Homoptera)
Arvelius albopunctatus (Hemiptera)
Disonycha argentinensis (Coleoptera)
Epinotia opposita (Lepidoptera)
Gnorimoschema gudmannella (Lepidoptera)
Lineodes triangulalis (Lepidoptera)
Lorita abornana chatka (Lepidoptera)
Macrodactylus mexicanus (Coleoptera)
Phenacoccus gossypii (Homoptera)
Platynota rostrana (Lepidoptera)
Platynota stultana (Lepidoptera)
Pulvinaria urbicola (Homoptera)
CARICA:
Homalopalpia dalera (Lepidoptera)
Toxotrypana curvicauda (Diptera)
CASEARIA:
Platypus rugulosus (Coleoptera)
CASSIA:
Acanthoscelides alticola (Coleoptera)
Aganactesis indecora (Lepidoptera)
Caryedon fuscus (Coleoptera)
Phelomerus aberrans (Coleoptera)
CASTANEA:
Clytus arietis (Coleoptera)
Laspeyresia splendana (Lepidoptera)
CATTLEYA—See Orchidaceae
CEDRUS:
Nasutitermes cornigera (Isoptera)
Platypus alternans (Coleoptera)
Xyleborus affinis (Coleoptera)
Xyleborus confusus (Coleoptera)
Xyleborus fuscatus (Coleoptera)
CELOSIA:
Euschistus obscurus (Hemiptera)
CENTAUREA:
Ligyrocoris aurivilliana (Hemiptera)
CERATONIA:
Acanthoscelides ceratioborus (Coleoptera)
Amblycerus piurae (Coleoptera)
Myelois ceratoniae (Lepidoptera)
CEREUS—See Cactaceae
CHRYSANTHEMUM:
Aceratagallia nana (Homoptera)
Frankliniella cephalica (Thysanoptera)
Fulvius bisbistillatus (Hemiptera)
Hypselonotus fulvus (Hemiptera)
Opsius stactogalus (Homoptera)
Phenacoccus gossypii (Homoptera)
Polymerus basalis (Hemiptera)
Systena basalis (Coleoptera)
Teleonemia scrupulosa (Hemiptera)
CICER:
Callosobruchus chinensis (Coleoptera)
Callosobruchus maculatus (Coleoptera)
Nabis alternatus (Hemiptera)
CITRUS AURANTIFOLIA:
Anastrepha ludens (Diptera)
Chrysomphalus personatus (Homoptera)
Coccus viridis (Homoptera)
Ligyrocoris nitidicollis (Hemiptera)
Prays endocarpa (Lepidoptera)
Xyleborus propinquus (Coleoptera)
CITRUS AURANTIUM:
Anastrepha ludens (Diptera)
CITRUS LIMON:
Prays endocarpa (Lepidoptera)
Pseudococcus gahani (Homoptera)
CITRUS MEDICA:
Parlatoria cinerea (Homoptera)
CITRUS PARADISI:
Anastrepha fraterculus (Diptera)
Anastrepha ludens (Diptera)
Anastrepha mombinpraeoptans (Diptera)
Anastrepha serpentina (Diptera)
Aonidiella inornata (Homoptera)
Parlatoria cinerea (Homoptera)
Platynota rostrana (Lepidoptera)
Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis (Homoptera)
Xyleborus confusus (Coleoptera)
CITRUS RETICULATA:
Aonidiella inornata (Homoptera)
Chionaspis yanonensis (Homoptera)
CITRUS SINENSIS:
Anastrepha fraterculus (Diptera)
Anastrepha ludens (Diptera)
Anastrepha serpentina (Diptera)
Parlatoria cinerea (Homoptera)
Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis (Homoptera)
CITRUS SP.:
Aleurocanthus woglumi (Homoptera)
COCOS:
Aspidiotus destructor (Homoptera)
Chrysomphalus personatus (Homptera)
Diaspis cocois (Homptera)
Diocalandra taitensis (Coleoptera)
Ereunetis flavistriata (Lepidoptera)
Heterobostrychus aequalis (Coleoptera)
Ripersia palmarum (Homoptera)
CODIAEUM:
Lepidosaphes auriculata (Homoptera)
Lichtensia lutea (Homoptera)
Parlatoria crotonis (Homoptera)
COELOGYNE—See Orchidaceae
COFFEA:
Ceratitis capitata (Diptera)
Stephanoderes hampei (Coleoptera)
COLOCASIA:
Conchylodes ovulalis (Lepidoptera)
CORIANDRUM:
Liriomyza flaveola (Diptera)
CRATAEGUS:
Crocidosema plebeiana (Lepidoptera)
CUCURBITA:
Rhizophagus dominica (Coleoptera)
CYCAS:
Aonidiella inornata (Homoptera)
Phenacaspis eugeniae sandwichensis (Homoptera)
CYDONIA:
Anastrepha ludens (Diptera)
CYMBIDIUM—See Orchidaceae
CYMBOPOGON:
Pseudococcus boninsis (Homoptera)
CYPRIPEDIUM—See Orchidaceae
DAHLIA:
Hofmannophila pseudospretella (Lepidoptera)
DAISY:
Euphoria kerni (Coleoptera)
DAPHNE:
Nabis alternatus (Hemiptera)
DAUCUS:
Agromyza virens (Diptera)
Haplothrips gowdeyi (Thysanoptera)
Phyllotreta pusilla (Coleoptera)
Psila rosae (Diptera)
DERRIS:
Dinoderus bifoveolatus (Coleoptera)
Sinoxylon anale (Coleoptera)
Xylopsocus capucinus (Coleoptera)
DIOCLEA:
Maruca testulalis (Lepidoptera)
DIOSCOREA:
Palaeopus costicollis (Coleoptera)
Targionia hartii (Homoptera)
DENDROBIUM—See Orchidaceae
DIANTHUS:
Allocoris incognita (Hemiptera)
Haplothrips gowdeyi (Thysanoptera)
ENTANDROPHRAGMA:
Xylion adustus (Coleoptera)
EPIDENDRUM—See Orchidaceae
EPIGAEA:
Aleuroplatus myricae (Homoptera)
Tetraleurodes ursorum (Homoptera)

Hosts and insects—Continued

ERICA:
Myzus ornatus (Homoptera)
ERYTHRINA:
Aspidiotus herculeanus (Homoptera)
Specularius erythrinae (Coleoptera)
EYSONHARDTIA:
Renocis mexicanus (Coleoptera)
FICUS:
Aspidiotus spinosus (Homoptera)
Leptopharsa distantis (Hemiptera)
Rhobonda gaurisana (Lepidoptera)
Tetraleurodes fici (Homoptera)
FRAXINUS:
Argyrotoza conwayana (Lepidoptera)
Leperisinus fraxini (Coleoptera)
GARDENIA:
Acrosternum stitica (Hemiptera)
Coccus viridis (Homoptera)
Euphoria kerni (Coleoptera)
Haplothrips gowdeyi (Thysanoptera)
Homona patulana (Lepidoptera)
Hypsoprora nogolata (Homoptera)
Opsius stactogalus (Homoptera)
Protopulvinaria pyriformis (Homoptera)
GENIPA:
Pseudaonidia clavigera (Homoptera)
GERBERA:
Frankliniella cephalica (Thysanoptera)
Haplothrips gowdeyi (Thysanoptera)
GLADIOLUS:
Frankliniella fortissima (Thysanoptera)
Lophocateres pusillus (Coleoptera)
Taeniothrips simplex) (Thysanoptera)
GLEDITSIA:
Bruchidius dorsalis (Coleoptera)
GONGORA—See Orchidaceae
GOSSYPIUM:
Bucculatrix thurberiella (Lepidoptera)
Corcyra cephalonica (Lepidoptera)
Pectinophora gossypiella (Lepidoptera)
GRAMMATOPHYLLUM—See Orchidaceae
GUAIACUM:
Nasutitermes cornigera (Isoptera)
Neoclytus cacicus (Coleoptera)
Platypus rugulosus (Coleoptera)
Tesserocerus dejeani (Coleoptera)
Xyleborus confusus (Coleoptera)
Xyleborus propinquus (Coleoptera)
Xyleborus torquatus (Coleoptera)
HAEMATOXYLON:
Vinsonia stellifera (Homoptera)
HELIANTHUS:
Disonycha argentinensis (Coleoptera)
HELICHRYSUM:
Spathulina hessi (Diptera)
HIBISCUS:
Crocidosema plebeiana (Lepidoptera)
Haplothrips gowdeyi (Thysanoptera)
Pectinophora gossypiella (Lepidoptera)
Phenacoccus gossypii (Homoptera)
Pseudaonidia clavigera (Homoptera)
Pseudaonidia tesserata (Homoptera)
INGA:
Pseudaonidia clavigera (Homoptera)
IPOMOEA:
Cylas formicarius (Coleoptera)
Cylas formicarius var. (Coleoptera)
Cylas formicarius elegantulus (Coleoptera)
Cylas puncticollis (Coleoptera)
Cylas turcipennis (Coleoptera)
Euscepes postfasciatus (Coleoptera)
Palaeopus costicollis (Coleoptera)
JACARANDA:
Xyleborus fuscatus (Coleoptera)
JASMINUM:
Aonidiella inornata (Homoptera)
JUGLANS:
Lophocateres pusillus (Coleoptera)
LACTUCA:
Anacentrinus deplanatus (Coleoptera)
Conoderus lividus (Coleoptera)
Disonycha politula (Coleoptera)
Empoasca abrupta (Homoptera)
Empoasca batatae (Homoptera)
Geocoris sonoraensis (Hemiptera)
Homophoeta lustrans (Coleoptera)
LACTUCA—Continued.
Leptophobia aripa (Lepidoptera)
Ligyrocoris auriwilliana (Hemiptera)
Nabis dentipes (Hemiptera)
Phyllotreta pusilla (Coleoptera)
LAELIA—See Orchidaceae
LAGERSTROEMIA:
Dysdercus mimulus (Hemiptera)
LATHYRUS:
Frankliniella fortissima (Thysanoptera)
LAURUS:
Aonidia lauri (Homoptera)
Chrysomphalus personatus (Homoptera)
LEMAIREOCEREUS—See Cactaceae
LITCHI:
Ceroplastes rubens (Homoptera)
LONICERA:
Protopulvinaria pyriformis (Homoptera)
LYCASTE—See Orchidaceae
LYCOPERSICON:
Amphicerus cornutus (Coleoptera)
Callidium antennatum hesperum (Coleoptera)
Dacus cucurbitae (Diptera)
Dicyphus minimus (Hemiptera)
Dorytomus brevisetosus (Coleptera)
Epinotia opposita (Lepidoptera)
Gnathotrichus aciculatus (Coleoptera)
Gnathotrichus denticulatus (Coleoptera)
Gnorimoschema gudmannella (Lepidoptera)
Heliodines bella (Lepidoptera)
Keiferia lycopersicella (Lepidoptera)
Leucinodes elegantalis (Lepidoptera)
Lineodes integra (Lepidoptera)
Lorita abornana chatka (Lepidoptera)
Pilophoropsis brachypterus (Hemiptera)
Platynota stultana (Lepidoptera)
Xyleborus confusus (Coleoptera)
Xyleborus propinquus (Coleoptera)
MALUS:
Anastrepha ludens (Diptera)
Ceratitis capitata (Diptera)
Rhagoletis pomonella (Diptera)
MAMMEA:
Anastrepha serpentina (Diptera)
Aspidiotus spinosus (Homoptera)
MAMMILLARIA—See Cactaceae
MANGIFERA:
Anastrepha ludens (Diptera)
Anastrepha mombinpraeoptans (Diptera)
Ceratitis capitata (Diptera)
Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis (Homoptera)
Sternochetus mangiferae (Coleoptera)
MANIHOT:
Lepidosaphes alba (Homoptera)
MARSDENIA:
Niveaspis fenestrata (Homoptera)
MEDICAGO:
Colias eurytheme (Lepidoptera)
Draeculacephala minerva (Homoptera)
Epilachna varivestis (Coleoptera)
MENTHA:
Phenacoccus gossypii (Homoptera)
MILTONIA—See Orchidaceae
MIMULUS:
Pagiocerus rimosus (Coleoptera)
MUCUNA:
Dynatopechus aureopilosus (Coleoptera)
MUSA PARADISIACA:
Eumecosomyia nubila (Diptera)
Platynota rostrana (Lepidoptera)
MUSA PARADISIACA SAPIENTUM:
Adraneothrips tibialis (Thysanoptera)
Aspidiotus destructor (Homoptera)
Metamasius sericeus (Coleoptera)
Pinnaspis minor strachani (Homoptera)
Stolas illustris (Coleoptera)
MUSCARI:
Bouhelia maroccana (Homoptera)
MYRISTICA:
Nysius scutellatus (Hemiptera)
MYRICARIA:
Pseudaonidia clavigera (Homoptera)
MYRTILLOCACTUS—See Cactaceae
NARCISSUS:
Endrosis lacteella (Lepidoptera)

Hosts and insects—Continued

NERIUM:
Haplothrips gowdeyi (Thysanoptera)
ODONTOGLOSSUM—See Orchidaceae
ONCIDIUM—See Orchidaceae
ORMOSIA:
Stephanoderes trinitatis (Coleoptera)
ORNITHOGALUM:
Haplothrips nigricornis (Thysanoptera)
ORYZA:
Chilo simplex (Lepidoptera)
Corcyra cephalonica (Lepidoptera)
ORCHIDACEAE:
Acrolophus fervidus (Lepidoptera)
Aeolus pulchellus (Coleoptera)
Anaphothrips orchidaceus (Thysanoptera)
Anaphothrips orchidii (Thysanoptera)
Anastrepha striata (Diptera)
Aonidiella eremocitri (Homoptera)
Aspidiotus diffinis (Homoptera)
Asterolecanium epidendri (Homoptera)
Capaneus odiosus (Hemiptera)
Chrysomphalus nulliporus (Homoptera)
Chrysomphalus umboniferus (Homoptera)
Clerada apicicornis (Hemiptera)
Conchaspis angraeci (Homoptera)
Conotrachelus naso (Coleoptera)
Cryphula apicatus (Hemiptera)
Cryphula fasciatus (Hemiptera)
Cryptamorpha desjardinsi (Coleoptera)
Deloyala guttata (Coleoptera)
Empoasca phaseola (Homoptera)
Eucalandra setulosa (Coleoptera)
Eurycipitia vestitus (Hemiptera)
Eurytoma orchidearum (Hymenoptera)
Erptochiomera tumens (Hemiptera)
Furcaspis biformis (Homoptera)
Galgupha punctifera (Hemiptera)
Gonatas typicus (Hemiptera)
Hercinothrips femoralis (Thysanoptera)
Lamprosema schistisemalis (Lepidoptera)
Lepidosaphes tuberculata (Homoptera)
Leucaspis cockerelli (Homoptera)
Ligyrocoris aurivillianus (Hemiptera)
Lygaeus vittiscutis (Hemiptera)
Melanaspis aliena (Homoptera)
Mordellistena cattleyana (Coleoptera)
Morganella longispina (Homoptera)
Myodocha intermedia (Hemiptera)
Myodocha unispinosa (Hemiptera)
Nasutitermes cornigera (Isoptera)
Neuroctenus litigiosus (Hemiptera)
Ogdoecosta biannularis (Coleoptera)
Opatrinus gemellus (Coleoptera)
Orchidophilus aterrimus (Coleoptera)
Orchidophilus peregrinator (Coleoptera)
Pachycoris torridus var. (Hemiptera)
Parlatoria pseudaspidiotus (Homoptera)
Pinnaspis townsendi (Homoptera)
Pseudischnaspis alienus (Homoptera)
Pulvinaria floccifera (Homoptera)
Scirtothrips longipennis (Thysanoptera)
Tadius erirhinoides (Coleoptera)
Tenthecoris bicolor (Hemiptera)
Vinsonia stellifera (Homoptera)
PACHYCEREUS—See Cactaceae
PANICUM:
Cymus virescens (Hemiptera)
Zabrotes subfasciatus (Coleoptera)
PASSIFLORA:
Frankliniella insularis (Thysanoptera)
PASTINACA:
Psila rosae (Diptera)
PATRINIA:
Myzus ornatus (Homoptera)
PELARGONIUM:
Phenacoccus gossypii (Homoptera)
PELLICIERA:
Aspidiotus herculeanus (Homoptera)
PERSEA:
Anastrepha ludens (Diptera)
Aspidiotus destructor (Homoptera)
Aspidiotus spinosus (Homoptera)
Caulophilus latinasus (Coleoptera)
Ceratitis capitata (Diptera)
Chrysomphalus personatus (Homoptera)
Conotrachelus aguacatae (Coleoptera)

PERSEA—Continued.
Conotrachelus perseae (Coleoptera)
Conotrachelus seniculus (Coleoptera)
Euxesta stigmatias (Diptera)
Heilipus trifasciatus (Coleoptera)
Placosternus difficilis (Coleoptera)
Urodus parvula (Lepidoptera)
PHALAENOPSIS—See Orchidaceae
PHASEOLUS AUREUS:
Callosobruchus chinensis (Coleoptera)
Callosobruchus maculatus (Coleoptera)
PHASEOLUS LUNATUS MACROCARPUS:
Epinotia opposita (Lepidoptera)
Zabrotes subfasciatus (Coleoptera)
PHASEOLUS MUNGO RADIATUS:
Callosobruchus maculatus (Coleoptera)
PHASEOLUS VULGARIS:
Dacus cucurbitae (Diptera)
Zabrotes subfasciatus (Coleoptera)
PHASEOLUS SP. (string bean):
Dacus cucurbitae (Diptera)
Epilachna varivestis (Coleoptera)
Epinotia opposita (Lepidoptera)
Ligyrocoris aurivilliana (Hemiptera)
Maruca testulalis (Lepidoptera)
Urbanus proteus (Lepidoptera)
PHOENIX:
Parlatoria blanchardi (Homoptera)
PHYSALIS:
Cylas formicarius elegantulus (Coleoptera)
Gnorimoschema lavernella (Lepidoptera)
Heliothis subflexa (Lepidoptera)
PINUS:
Aonidia pinicola (Homoptera)
Chapuisia mexicana (Coleoptera)
Pityophthorus schwarzi (Coleoptera)
PIPER:
Aonidiella inornata (Homoptera)
PISUM:
Bruchus emarginatus (Coleoptera)
Zabrotes subfasciatus (Coleoptera)
PITHECELLOBIUM:
Acanthoscelides flexicaulis (Coleoptera)
Acanthoscelides julianus (Coleoptera)
Acanthoscelides limbatus (Coleoptera)
Myelois venipars (Lepidoptera)
PODALYRIA:
Bruchidius versicolor (Coleoptera)
POINCIANA:
Aganactesis indecora (Lepidoptera)
Stephanoderes brunneus (Coleoptera)
POPULUS:
Dorytomus brevisetosus (Coleoptera)
PORTULACA:
Callosobruchus maculatus (Coleoptera)
Disonycha arizonae (Coleoptera)
Drasterius livens (Coleoptera)
Exitianus obscurinervis (Homoptera)
Frankliniella fortissima (Thysanoptera)
Heliodines bella (Lepidoptera)
Lacon leseleuci (Coleoptera)
Ligyrocoris aurivilliana (Hemiptera)
Lygus pratensis var. (Hemiptera)
Nabis alternatus (Hemiptera)
Nabis annulatus (Hemiptera)
Phymata pennsylvanica coloradensis (Hemiptera)
Zabrotes subfasciatus (Coleoptera)
PRIMULA:
Myzus ornatus (Homoptera)
PROSOPIS:
Acanthoscelides ceratioborus (Coleoptera)
Acmaeodera gibbula delumbis (Coleoptera)
Laspeyresia membrosa (Lepidoptera)
PRUNUS:
Parlatoria oleae (Homoptera)
PSIDIUM:
Anastrepha mombinpraeoptans (Diptera)
Anastrepha suspensa (Diptera)
Ceratitis capitata (Diptera)
Coccus viridis (Homoptera)
PUNICA:
Anastrepha ludens (Diptera)
Caulophilus latinasus (Coleoptera)
PYRUS:
Anastrepha ludens (Diptera)
Parlatoria oleae (Homoptera)

Hosts and insects—Continued

QUERCUS:
Andricus championi (Hymenoptera)
Andricus mexicanus (Hymenoptera)
Biorhiza solita (Hymenoptera)
Conotrachelus integer (Coleoptera)
Dros petasum (Hymenoptera)
Forficula auricularia (Orthoptera)
RADICULA:
Draeculacephala minerva (Homoptera)
RAPHANUS:
Hellula undalis (Lepidoptera)
Phyllotreta pusilla (Coleoptera)
RENANTHERA—See Orchidaceae
RHODODENDRON:
Amphorophora rhododendri (Homoptera)
Dalopius marginatus (Coleoptera)
Dialeurodes chittendeni (Homoptera)
Epitrix subcrinita (Coleoptera)
Sitona lineata (Coleoptera)
RIBES:
Epochra canadensis (Diptera)
RICINUS:
Falconia caduca (Hemiptera)
ROSA:
Chrysomphalus personatus (Homoptera)
Coccus viridis (Homoptera)
Frankliniella cubensis (Thysanoptera)
Frankliniella insularis (Thysanoptera)
ROYSTONEA:
Aspidiotus destructor (Homoptera)
SACCHARUM:
Odonaspis saccharicaulis (Homoptera)
Pseudococcus boninsis (Homoptera)
Targionia sacchari (Homoptera)
Trionymus sacchari (Homoptera)
Xyleborus sacchari (Coleoptera)
Zabrotes subfasciatus (Coleoptera)
SALVIA:
Aylax salviae (Hymenoptera)
SAMBUCUS:
Amphicerus cornutus (Coleoptera)
Micrapate scapularis (Coleoptera)
Fenocis mexicanus (Coleoptera)
Trogoxylon prostomoides (Coleoptera)
SAPONARIA:
Hypselonotus interruptus (Hemiptera)
SAPOTE:
Anastrepha ludens (Diptera)
Anastrepha serpentina (Diptera)
SAXIFRAGA:
Acalypta mera (Hemiptera)
SCHEELEA:
Caryobruchus buscki (Coleoptera)
SCHOMBURGKIA—See Orchidaceae
SEMPERVIVUM:
Acalypta mera (Hemiptera)
SERJANIA:
Dinoderus bifoveolatus (Coleoptera)
SOIL:
Conotrachelus integer (Coleoptera)
Curculio q-griseae (Coleoptera)
SOLANUM MELONGENA:
Pachyzancla periusalis (Lepidoptera)
SOLANUM TUBEROSUM:
Epicaerus cognatus (Coleoptera)
Phigopsidius tucumanus (?) (Coleoptera)
SOPHORA:
Diaspis texensis (Homoptera)
Tetraleurodes acaciae (Homoptera)
SPINACIA:
Deloyala guttata (Coleoptera)
Lygus oblineatus var. (Hemiptera)
Nabis alternatus (Hemiptera)
SPONDIAS:
Aspidiotus herculeanus (Homoptera)
STANHOPEA—See Orchidaceae
SWIETENIA:
Hypsipyla grandella (Lepidoptera)
Lygaeus guatemalanus (Hemiptera)
Platypus rugulosus (Coleoptera)
Taphroderes sexmaculatus (Coleoptera)
Tesserocerus dejeani (Coleoptera)
Tetraprioera longicornis (Coleoptera)
Xyleborus affinis (Coleoptera)
Xyleborus confusus (Coleoptera)
Xyleborus propinquus (Coleoptera)
Xyleborus torquatus (Coleoptera)
Xylion adustus (Coleoptera)
SYMPLOCARPUS:
Forficula auricularia (Orthoptera)
TABEBUIA:
Acanthoderes circumflexa (Coleoptera)
Prentus anchorago (Coleoptera)
Prentus mexicanus (Coleoptera)
Cossonus canaliculatus (Coleoptera)
Laemophloeus suturalis (Coleoptera)
Nemocephalus guatemalensis (Coleoptera)
Platypus exaratus (Coleoptera)
Platypus rugulosus (Coleoptera)
Tesserocerus dejeani (Coleoptera)
Xyleborus affinis (Coleoptera)
Xyleborus confusus (Coleoptera)
Xyleborus propinquus (Coleoptera)
Xyleborus subaffinis (Coleoptera)
TABERNAEMONTANA:
Dialeurodes kirkaldyi (Homoptera)
TAMARINDUS:
Caryedon fuscus (Coleoptera)
TERMINALIA:
Aspidiotus destructor (Homoptera)
Elaphidion irroratum (Coleoptera)
Leptostylus argentatus (Coleoptera)
Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis (Homoptera)
TETRAPLEURA:
Callosobruchus maculatus (Coleoptera)
THEOBROMA:
Corcyra cephalonica (Lepidoptera)
THUJA:
Cinara tujafilina (Homoptera)
TILLANDSIA:
Monanthia monotropidia (Hemiptera)
TRITICUM:
Zabrotes subfasciatus (Coleoptera)
TULIPA:
Myzus ornatus (Homoptera)
ULMUS:
Clytus arietis (Coleoptera)
Pteleobius vittatus (Coleoptera)
Salpingus planirostris (Coleoptera)
Scolytus multistriatus (Coleoptera)
VANDA—See Orchidaceae
VICIA:
Bruchus dentipes (Coleoptera)
Bruchus dentipes ochraceosignatus (Coleoptera)
Bruchus hamatus (Coleoptera)
VIGNA:
Callosobruchus maculatus (Coleoptera)
Zabrotes subfasciatus (Coleoptera)
VITIS:
Pantomorus xanthographus (Coleoptera)
Saulaspis graphica (Coleoptera)
VOANDZELA:
Callosobruchus subinnotatus (Coleoptera)
ZEA:
Agrotis vetusta (Lepidoptera)
Callosobruchus maculatus (Coleoptera)
Chirothrips aculeatus (Thysanoptera)
Conotrachelus seniculus (Coleoptera)
Eumecosomyia nubila (Diptera)
Euxesta sororcula (Diptera)
Euxesta stigmatias (Diptera)
Moodna bisinuella (Lepidoptera)
Pagiocerus rimosus (Coleoptera)
ZINGIBER:
Platyomus lividigaster (Coleoptera)

Hosts unknown

BAG CONTAINING AVOCADOS:
Xylobiops texanus (Coleoptera)
EXCELSIOR IN BOX OF GRAPES:
Heteroderes rufangulus (Coleoptera)
FLOWERS:
Cyrtopeltis varians (Hemiptera)
Draeculacephala minerva (Homoptera)
Erynephala puncticollis (Coleoptera)
Metriona profligata (Coleoptera)
GRASS SEED:
Mecidea prolixa (Hemiptera)
HAY:
Hypera meles (Coleoptera)
Hypera nigrirostris (Coleoptera)
HERB:
Erynephala puncticollis (Coleoptera)
Melusina regelationis (Hemiptera)
LOG:
Prentus anchorago (Coleoptera)
Calydon submetallicum (Coleoptera)
Platypus rugulosus (Coleoptera)
Xyleborus propinquus (Coleoptera)
PACKING:
Drymus sylvaticus (Hemiptera)
PACKING—Continued.
Nabis punctipennis (Hemiptera)
PALM:
Aspidiotus destructor (Homoptera)
PLANT:
Aleurotrachelus trachoides (Homoptera)
SUCCULENT:
Eumysia maculicula (Lepidoptera)
VEGETABLES:
Erynephala puncticollis (Coleoptera)
WOOD:
Amphicerus cornutus (Coleoptera)
Heterobostrychus aequalis (Coleoptera)
Micrapate scapularis (Coleoptera)
Microcerotermes exiguus (Isoptera)
Neoclytus rufus (Coleoptera)
Platypus rugulosus (Coleoptera)
Penocis mexicanus (Coleoptera)
Sinoxylon anale (Coleoptera)
Sinoxylon conigerum (Coleoptera)
Sinoxylon sexdentatum (Coleoptera)
Tetraprioeera longicornis (Coleoptera)
Trogoxylon prostomoides (Coleoptera)

Country of origin and insects

ALGERIA:
Callosobruchus maculatus
Callosobruchus subinnotatus
AMERICAN VIRGIN ISLANDS:
Pectinophora gossypiella
Vinsonia stellifera
ANTIGUA:
Asterolecanium miliaris longum
Pectinophora gossypiella
ARGENTINA:
Anastrepha fraterculus
Cylas formicarius elegantulus
Disonycha argentinensis
Epilachna varivestis
Heteroderes rufangulus
Pantomorus xanthographus
Parlatoria cinerea
Parlatoria oleae
Saulaspis graphica
AUSTRALIA:
Anaphothrips orchidii
Lophocateres pusillus
Morganella longispina
Trionymus sacchari
BAHAMAS:
Coccus viridis
Frankliniella insularis
Furcaspis biformis
Haplothrips gowdeyi
Parlatoria cinerea
Pseudococcus boninsis
Targionia sacchari
BARBADOS:
Asterolecanium miliaris robustum
Chrysomphalus personatus
BELGIAN CONGO:
Phizophagus dominica
BERMUDA:
Frankliniella insularis
Haplothrips gowdeyi
Protopulvinaria pyriformis
BRAZIL:
Anastrepha fraterculus
Anastrepha serpentina
Asterolecanium epidendri
Colpocarena complanata
Conchaspis angraeci
Corcyra cephalonica
Eurytoma orchidearum
Euscepes postfasciatus
Hypselonotus interruptus
Mordellistena cattleyana
Parlatoria cinerea
Pectinophora gossypiella
Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis
Tenthecoris bicolor
Xyleborus fuscatus
BRITISH COLUMBIA:
Amphorophora rhododendri
Myzus ornatus
Sitona lineata
BRITISH GUIANA:
Caryedon fuscus
Stephanoderes trinitatis
BRITISH HONDURAS:
Lepidosaphes alba
Stolas illustris
BRITISH WEST INDIES:
Furcaspis biformis
CANADA:
Acalypta mera
Epitrix subcrinita
Forficula auricularia
Lophocateres pusillus
Myzus ornatus
Nabis alternatus
Nemapogon granella
Stephanoderes hampei
CANAL ZONE:
Acanthoderes circumflexa
Acanthoscelides alticola
Aspidiotus diffinis
Aspidiotus herculeanus
Caryobruchus buscki
Coccus viridis
Conchaspis angraeci
Epinotia opposita
Frankliniella cephalica
Furcaspis biformis
Haplothrips gowdeyi
Mordellistena cattleyana
Phelomerus aberrans
Platypus rugulosus
Pseudaonidia clavigera
Tenthecoris bicolor
Vinsonia stellifera
CHILE:
Calydon submetallicum
Nabis punctipennis
CHINA:
Callosobruchus maculatus
Ceroplastes rubens
Cylas formicarius elegantulus
Fulvius brevicornis
COLOMBIA:
Acanthoscelides dominicanus
Acrolophus fervidus
Anaphothrips orchidaceus
Anastrepha serpentina
Asterolecanium epidendri
Clerada apicicornis
Conotrachelus naso
Corcyra cephalonica
Cryphula fasciatus

Country of origin and insects—Continued

COLOMBIA—Continued.
Eucalandra setulosa
Eurytoma orchidearum
Furcaspis biformis
Gonatas typicus
Maruca testulalis
Mordellistena cattleyana
Nasutitermes cornigera
Pagiocerus rimosus
Tenthecoris bicolor
COSTA RICA:
Asterolecanium bambusae
Asterolecanium epidendri
Chrysomphalus umboniferus
Heilipus trifasciatus
Leucaspis cockerelli
Myelois ceratoniae
Nasutitermes cornigera
Platypus alternans
Platypus rugulosus
Pseudischnaspis alienus
Stilodes fuscolineata
Taphroderes sexmaculatus
Tenthecoris bicolor
Tesserocerus dejeani
Xyleborus affinis
Xyleborus confusus
Xyleborus fuscatus
Xyleborus torquatus
Zabrotes subfasciatus
CUBA:
Adraneothrips tibialis
Aleurocanthus woglumi
Anasthrepha mombinpraeoptans
Aspidiotus destructor
Aspidiotus spinosus
Asterolecanium bambusae
Asterolecanium miliaris
Ceratocapsus cubanus
Coccus viridis
Conoderus laurenti
Crocidosema plebeiana
Cylas formicarius
Cylas formicarius elegantulus
Cyrtopeltis varians
Elaphidion irroratum
Eumecosomyia nubila
Euscepes postfasciatus
Frankliniella cubensis
Gynaikothrips uzeli
Haplothrips gowdeyi
Hellula phidilealis
Heteroderes laurenti
Homalopalpia dalera
Keiferia lycopersicella
Lepidosaphes alba
Leptostylus argentatus
Lineodes integra
Liriomyza flaveola
Ora serlineata
Pachnaeus litus
Pachyzancla periusalis
Phenacoccus gossypii
Phyllotreta vittata discedens
Platynota rostrana
Pseudococcus boninsis
Pulvinaria urbicola
Ribua innoria
Systena basalis
Targionia bromeliae
Targionia hartii
Targionia sacchari
Xyleborus confusus
CYPRUS:
Aonidia lauri
Aylax salviae
DOMINICA:
Maruca testulalis
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:
Acanthoscelides dominicanus
Anastrepha mombinpraeoptans
Aspidiotus destructor
Aspidiotus herculeanus
Coccus viridis
Cylas formicarius
Cylas formicarius var.
Cylas formicarius elegantulus
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—Continued.
Phenacoccus gossypii
Protopulvinaria pyriformis
DUTCH EAST INDIES:
Acanthoscelides cerationorus
Acanthoscelides dominicanus
Caryedon fuscus
Laemotmetus rhizophagoides
Lyctoxylon japonum
Prays endocarpa
DUTCH GUIANA:
Corcyra cephalonica
Euscepes postfasciatus
Maruca testulalis
DUTCH WEST INDIES:
Acanthoscelides dominicanus
Cymus virescens
Furcaspis biformis
ECUADOR:
Aleurotrachelus trachoides
Corcyra cephalonica
ENGLAND:
Anaphothrips orchidaceus
Argyrotoxa conwayana
Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma
Ceutorhynchus quadridens
Clytus arietis
Dalopius marginatus
Dialeurodes chittendeni
Drymus sylvaticus
Hercinothrips femoralis
Hofmannophila pseudospretella
Leperisinus frarini
Lepidosaphes tuberculata
Melusina regelationis
Myzus ornatus
Pionea forficalis
Psila rosae
Pteleobius vittatus
Pulvinaria floccifera
Salpingus planirostris
Scirtothrips longipennis
Scolytus multistriatus
Trionymus peregrinus
FRENCH INDO-CHINA:
Heterobostrychus aequalis
GOLD COAST:
Xylion adustus
GUADELOUPE:
Nysius scutellatus
GUATEMALA:
Aleuroplatus cocoolus
Anastrepha ludens
Aspidiotus destructor
Asterolecanium bambusae
Asterolecanium epidendri
Brentus anchorago
Brentus mexicanus
Chrysomphalus umboniferus
Cossonus canaliculatus
Eriococcus araucariae
Eurycipitia vestitus
Hypsipyla grandella
Lacmophloeus suturalis
Leptopharsa distantis
Lygaeus guatemalanus
Lygaeus rittiscutis
Melanaspis aliena
Nemocephalus guatemalensis
Neuroctenus litigiosus
Odonaspis saccharicaulis
Physonota picticollis
Platypus exaratus
Platypus rugulosus
Rhobonda gaurisana
Tesserocerus dejeani
Tetraleurodes fici
Xenochalepus omoger
Xylcborus confusus
Xyleborus propinquus
Xyleborus subaffinis
Zabrotes subfasciatus
HAITI:
Anastrepha mombinpraeoptans
Xyleborus sacchari
HAWAII:
Acanthoscelides limbatus

Country of origin and insects—Continued

HAWAII—Continued.
Acanthoscelides pruininus
Aonidiella inornata
Caryedon fuscus
Ceratitis capitata
Ceroplastes rubens
Chaetococcus bambusae
Coccus viridis
Cosmolyce boeticus
Dacus cucurbitae
Diocalandra taitensis
Dynatopechus aureopilosus
Ereunetis flavistriata
Euscepes postfasciatus
Haplothrips gowdeyi
Lepidosaphes auriculata
Lepidosaphes uniloba
Maruca testulalis
Odonaspis greeni
Parlatoria crotonis
Pectinophora gossypiella
Phenacaspis eugeniae sandwichensis
Platyomus liridigaster
Pseudaonidia clavigera
Pseudaonidia tesserata
Ripersia palmarum
Sternochetus mangiferae
Taeniothrips hawaiiensis
HONDURAS:
Eurycipitia vestitus
Galgupha punctifer
Leucaspis cockerelli
Neoclytus cacicus
Palaeopus costicollis
Tesserocerus dejeani
Toxotrypana curvicauda
Xyleborus affinis
Xyleborus confusus
Xyleborus propinquus
ICELAND:
Psila rosae
INDIA:
Bruchus emarginatus
Callosobruchus chinensis
Dinoderus pilifrons
Heterobostrychus aequalis
Parlatoria pseudaspidiotus
Sinoxylon anale
Sinoxylon conigerum
IRAN:
Bruchus dentipes
Bruchus dentipes ochraceosignatus
Bruchus emarginatus
Parlatoria blanchardi
IRELAND:
Endrosis lacteella
JAMAICA:
Acanthoscelides dominicanus
Anastrepha mombinpraeoptans
Diaspis coccis
Targionia sacchari
JAPAN:
Aleurotrachelus camelliae
Bruchidius dorsalis
Chilo simplex
Chionaspis yanonensis
Cinara tujafilina
Dynatopechus aureopilosus
Laspeyresia splendana
Parlatoria pseudaspidiotus
Pinnaspis townsendi
JAVA:
Cylas turcipennis
Heterobostrichus aequalis
Laemotmetus rhizophagoides
Lyctoxylon japonum
Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis
MALAYA (British):
Dinoderus biforeolatus
Sinoxylon anale
Xylopsocus capucinus
MARTINIQUE:
Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis
Vinsonia stellifera
MEXICO:
Acanthoscelides dominicanus
Acanthoscelides flexicaulis

MEXICO—Continued.
Acanthoscelides julianus
Acanthoscelides sallaei
Aceratagallia nana
Aceratagallia pallida
Aceratagallia robusta
Acmaeodera gibbula delumbis
Acroleucus vicinalis
Acrosternum stitica
Aeolus pulchellus
Agromyza virens
Agrotis vetusta
Allocoris incognita
Alpheias conspirata
Amphicerus cornutus
Anacentrinus deplanatus
Anastrepha ludens
Anastrepha serpentina
Andricus championi
Andricus mexicanus
Arvelius albopunctatus
Aspidiotus spinosus
Piorhiza solita
Brentus anchorago
Brentus mexicanus
Bucculatrix thurberiella
Callidium antennatum hesperum
Callosobruchus maculatus
Carneocephala sagittifera
Caulophilus latinasus
Chapuisia mexicana
Chirothrips aculeatus
Chrysomphalus personatus
Colias eurytheme
Conchylodes ovulalis
Conoderus lividus
Conotrachelus aguacatae
Conotrachelus integer
Conotrachelus perseae
Conotrachelus seniculus
Cossonus canaliculatus
Cossonus impressus var.
Crocidosema plebeiana
Curculio q-griseae
Cylas formicarius
Cylas formicarius elegantulus
Cylindrocopturus biradiatus
Cyrtopeltis varians
Deloyala guttata
Deloyala lecontei
Diaspis tezensis
Dicyphus minimus
Diphaulaca cordobae
Disonycha antennata
Disonycha arizonae
Disonycha politula
Dorytomus brevisetosus
Draeculacephala minerva
Drasterius livens
Dros petasum
Dysdercus mimulus
Eburia brevispinis
Elaphrothrips dampfi
Empoasca abrupta
Empoasca batatae
Empoasca phaseola
Epicaerus cognatus
Epilachna varivestis
Epinotia opposita
Epochra canadensis
Eyrnephala puncticollis
Eumecosomyia nubila
Eumysia maculicula
Euphoria kerni
Eurycipitia vestitus
Eurytoma orchidearum
Euschistus obscurus
Euxesta sororcula
Euxesta stigmatias
Exitianus obscurinervis
Falconia caduca
Frankliniella cephalica
Frankliniella cubensis
Frankliniella fortissima
Fulvius bihistillatus
Galgupha punctifer
Geocoris sonoraensis

Country of origin and insects—Continued

MEXICO—Continued.
Gerstaeckeria mutillaria
Gnathotrichus aciculatus
Gnathotrichus denticulatus
Gnorimoschema gudmanniella
Gnorimoschema lavernella
Haplothrips gowdeyi
Heliodines bella
Heliothis subflexa
Hellula phidilealis
Hellula undalis
Heraeus guttatus
Homona patulana
Homophoeta lustrans
Hypselonotus fulvus
Hypsoprora nogolata
Keiferia lycopersicella
Lacon leseleuci
Laspeyresia membrosa
Lepidosaphes philococcus
Leptophobia aripa
Leucinodes elegantalis
Lichtensia lutea
Ligyrocoris aurivilliana
Ligyrocoris nitidicollis
Lineodes integra
Lineodes triangulalis
Lorita abornana chatka
Lygus oblineatus var.
Lygus pratensis var.
Macrodactylus mexicanus
Maruca testulalis
Metamasius callizona
Metriona profligata
Micrapate scapularis
Monanthia monotropidia
Moneilema opuntiae
Moodna bisinuella
Myelois venipars
Myodocha intermedia
Myodocha unispinosa
Nabis alternatus
Nabis annulatus
Nabis dentipes
Ogdoecosta biannularis
Opsius stactogalus
Pachycoris torridus var.
Pectinophora gossypiella
Phaedon purpurea
Phenacoccus gossypii
Phyllotreta pusilla
Phymata pennsylvanica colorandensis
Pilophoropsis brachypterus
Pityophthorus schwarzi
Placosternus difficilis
Platynota rostrana
Platynota stultana
Platypus rugulosus
Polymerus basalis
Protopulvinaria pyriformis
Pseudischnaspis alienus
Pseudococcus boninsis
Puto mexicanus
Renocis mexicanus
Rhagoletis pomonella
Rhopalothrips bicolor
Sisamnes contractus
Stephanoderes brunneus
Taeniothrips simplex
Talponia batesi
Teleonemia scrupulosa
Tenthecoris bicolor
Tetraleurodes acaciae
Tetraopes femoratus texanus
Tetropriocera longicornis
Trogoxylon prostomoides
Urbanus proteus
Urodus parvula
Xyleborus affinis
Xyleborus conjusus
Xyleborus propinquus
Xyleborus torquatus
Xylobiops texanus
Zabrotes subfasciatus
MOROCCO (French):
Bouhelia maroccana
NEVIS:
Caryedon fuscus
NEWFOUNDLAND:
Hypera meles
Hypera nigrirostris
NICARAGUA:
Microcerotermes exiguus
Nasutitermes cornigera
NOVA SCOTIA:
Aleuroplatus myricae
Tetraleurodes ursorum
PALESTINE:
Parlatoria cinerea
PANAMA:
Aspidiotus destructor
Aspidiotus herculeanus
Coccus viridis
Furcaspis biformis
Metamasius sericeus
Nemocephalus guatemalensis
Neoclytus cacicus
Platypus rugulosus
PERU:
Acanthoscelides ceratioborus
Amblycerus piurae
Anaphothrips orchidaceus;
Cosmogramma angustofasciata
Dinoderus bifoveolatus
Eurytoma orchidearum
Euscepes postfasciatus
Niveaspis fenestrata
Pagiocerus rimosus
Rhigopsidius tucumanus(?)
Zabrotes subfasciatus
PHILIPPINES:
Aonidiella inornata
Callosobruchus chinensis
Callosobruchus maculatus
Chrysomphalus nulliporus
Morganella longispina
Orchidophilus peregrinator
Parlatoria pseudaspidiotus
Pinnaspis townsendi
Prays endocarpa
Sinoxylon anale
Tadius erirhinoides
PORTUGAL:
Aonidia pinicola
Ceratitis capitata
Coccotrypes dactyliperda
Forficula auricularia
Laspeyresia splendana
Sinoxylon sexdentatum
PUERTO RICO:
Anastrepha mombinpraeoptans
Anastrepha suspensa
Callosobruchus chinensis
Coccus viridis
Cylas formicarius elegantulus
Euscepes postfasciatus
Hellula phidilealis
Maruca testulalis
Pectinophora gossypiella
Targionia sacchari
ST. LUCIA:
Aganactesis indecora
ST. VINCENT:
Anastrepha mombinpraeoptans
SALVADOR:
Acanthoscelides dominicanus
Asterolecanium aureum
Pseudischnaspis alienus
SCOTLAND:
Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma
Melusina annulata
Micrelus ericae
Taeniothrips ericae
SPAIN:
Aoniaia lauri
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:
Dinoderus bifoveolatus
SUMATRA:
Parlatoria pseudaspidiotus
Pinnaspis townsendi
TAHITI:
Dialeurodes kirkaldyi

Country of origin and insects—Continued

THAILAND:
Aonidiella eremocitri
Orchidophilus aterrimus
Pinnaspis townsendi
TRINIDAD:
Aganactesis indecora
Chrysomphalus personatus
Cryptamorpha desjardinsi
Euscepes postfasciatus
Furcaspis biformis
Hellula phiditalis
Maruca testulalis
Neoclytus rufus
Palaeopus costicollis
Parlatoria cinerea
Phelomerus aberrans
Pinnaspis minor strachani
Pseudococcus boninsis
Targionia hartii
Tenthecoris bicolor
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:
Anuraphis apiifolia
Bruchidius versicolor
Chinoaspis diosmae
Cylas puncticollis
Haplothrips nigricornis
Mecidea prolixa
Pseudococcus gahani
Sphatulina hessi
Specularius erytheinae
Targionia hartii
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—Continued.
Zabrotes subfasciatus
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
Bruchus hamatus
UNKNOWN:
Anastrepha ludens
Anastrepha mombinpraeoptans
VENEZUELA:
Acanthoscelides dominicanus
Anastrepha striata
Aspidiotus herculeanus
Asterolecanium epidendri
Capaneus odiosus
Chrysomphalus umboniferus
Clerada apicicornis
Coccus viridis
Cryphula apicatus
Eurycipitia vestitus
Eurytoma orchidearum
Exptochiomera tumens
Furcaspis biformis
Lamprosema schistisemalis
Mordellistena cattleyana
Opatrinus gemellus
Platypus rugulosus
Protopulvinaria pyriformis
Tenthecoris bicolor
VIRGIN ISLANDS:
Euscepes postfasciatus
WEST INDIES:
Targionia hartii

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, inclusive

[All finding marked with an asterisk indicate State inspection]

Disease and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—			Collected in—
		Consumption	Nonentry	Propagation	
Albugo bliti (Biv.) Kuntze:					
Chenopodium album (pigweed)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Alternaria brassicae microspora Brun.:					
Cucumis melo (melon)	Chile	1			N. Y.
Cucumis melo var. (honeydew)	do	4			N. Y.
Alternaria citri Pierce:					
Citrus limon (lemon)	Union of South Africa		1		N. Y.
Alternaria fasciculata (Cke. & Ell.) L. R. Jones & Grout:					
Capsicum annuum (pepper)	Brazil		1		Pa.
Alternaria tenuis Nees:					
Viola sp. (pansy)	England			1	N. J.
Aphelenchoides limberi Steiner:					
Pastinaca sativa (parsnip)	do		1		Pa.
Ascochyta imperfecta Pk.:					
Medicago sativa (alfalfa)	New Zealand		1		N. Y.
Asterina delitescens Ell. & Martin:					
Persea sp	Mexico	1			Tex.
Bacterium citri (Hasse) Doidge:					
Citrus aurantifolia (lime)	Ceylon, Philippines		2		Calif.,* Mass.
Citrus limon (lemon)	Java, Philippines		3		Calif.,* Mass., N. Y.
Citrus sinensis (orange)	Unknown		1		N. Y.
Bacterium lachrymans Sm. & Bryan:					
Cucumis sativus (cucumber)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Bacterium punctilans Bryan:					
Lycopersicon esculentum (tomato)	do	6			Ariz.
Balansia sclerotica (Pat.) Hochn.:					
Heteropogon contortus (tanglehead)	Straits Settlements	1			N. Y.
Botryosphaeria ribis Gross. & Dugg.:					
Persea americana (avocado)	Mexico	3			Tex.
Botrytis narcissicola Kleb.:					
Narcissus sp	Canada, England, Ireland.			10	N. J.
Botrytis squamosa J. C. Walker:					
Allium sativum (garlic)	Chile		1		N. Y.
Ceratostomella ulmi Buisman:					
Ulmus sp. (elm)	England	2			N. Y.
Cercospora althaeina Sacc.:					
Gossypium sp. (cotton)	Mexico	1			Tex.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, inclusive—Continued

Disease and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—			Collected in—
		Consumption	Nonentry	Propagation	
Cercospora angreci Roum.:					
Odontoglossum (orchid)	England			5	N. J.
Oncidium sp. (orchid)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Sobralia sp. (orchid)	do			1	Tex.
Cercospora celosiae Syd.:					
Celosia sp. (cockscomb)	do	1			Tex.
Cercospora musae Zimm.:					
Musa paradisiaca sapientum (banana)	American Virgin Islands, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Puerto Rico, Venezuela.	157	12		La., Md., Mass., N. Y., Tex.
Cercospora rhododendri March & Verpl.:					
Rhododendron sp.	Canada			1	Wash.
Cercospora richardiaecola Atk.:					
Zantedeschia aethiopica (callalily)	Guatemala, Mexico	2			Tex.
Cercospora ricinella Sacc. & Berl.:					
Ricinus communis (castorbean)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Cerebella andropogonis Ces.:					
Panicum mosambicensis	Rhodesia			1	D. C.
Paspalum dilatatum (Dallisgrass)	Australia			2	N. Y.
Paspalum sp.	do			2	N. Y.
Chlamydomyces palmarum (Cke.) Mason:					
Musa paradisiaca sapientum (banana)	Panama	1			N. Y.
Chrysomyza rhododendri D By.:					
Rhododendron prunifolium (plumleaf azalea).	England			1	Calif.*
Cladosporium orchidearum Cke. & Mass.:					
Epidendrum prismatocarpus (orchid)	do			1	N. J.
Claviceps paspali F. L. Stevens & J. G. Hall:					
Paspalum dilatatum (Dallisgrass)	Costa Rica, Union of South Africa.			2	N. Y.
Paspalum notatum (bahiagrass)	Mexico			1	N. Y.
Paspalum sp.	Costa Rica, Cuba			2	N. Y.
Coleosporium dahliae Arth.:					
Dahlia sp.	Mexico	1		1	Tex.
Colletotrichum cajani Rangel:					
Cicer arietinum (gram chickpea)	Puerto Rico	1			N. Y.
Colletotrichum miltoniae Verpl.:					
Epidendrum sp. (orchid)	Costa Rica			1	Wash.
Masdevallia sp. (orchid)	do			1	Wash.
Miltonia sp. (orchid)	England			1	N. J.
Colletotrichum stanhopeae P. Henn.:					
Stanhopea bucephalus (orchid)	Mexico			2	Calif.*
Cordana musae (Zimm.) Hoehn.:					
Musa paradisiaca sapientum (banana)	Panama	1			Calif.*
Coryneum rhododendri Schw.:					
Rhododendron sp.	Canada			1	Wash.
Cronartium conigenum Hedge. & Hunt:					
Pinus chihuahuana	Mexico	1			Ariz.
Cylindrocladium scoparium Morg.:					
Cattleya trianae (orchid)	Colombia			1	P. R.
Cytospora ambiens Sacc.:					
Salix sp. (willow)	England	1			N. Y.
Ulmus sp. (elm)	do	2			N. Y., Pa.
Dematium pullulans D By.:					
Cattleya sp. (orchid)	Colombia, Venezuela			2	N. J.
Diaporthe batatatis Harter & Field:					
Ipomoea batatas (sweetpotato)	Brazil, Chile		2		Tex.
Didymium difforme (Pers.) Duby:					
Cupressus sp. (cypress)	Colombia	1			N. Y.
Diplodia gossypina Cke.:					
Gossypium sp. (cotton)	Mexico		1		Tex.
Diplodia henriquessiana Trav. & Spessa:					
Cattleya sp. (orchid)	Canal Zone			1	N. J.
Diplodia paraphysaria Sacc.:					
Cattleya trianae (orchid)	Colombia			1	P. R.
Cattleya sp.	do			1	Tex.
Orchid	Venezuela			2	P. R.
Vanda caerulea (orchid)	Thailand			1	Calif.*
Diplodia suberina Dur. & Mont.:					
Quercus suber (cork oak)	Portugal	1			N. Y.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, inclusive—Continued

Disease and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—			Collected in—
		Consumption	Nonentry	Propagation	
Diploscapter coronata (Cobb) Cobb:					
Solanum tuberosum (potato)	Argentina	-------	1	------	Pa.
Discosia artocreas Fr.:					
Rhododendron sp	England	-------	------	1	Wash.
Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kuhn) Filip.:					
Colchicum autumnale atrorubrum	do	-------	------	1	N. J.
Colchicum bornmuelleri (bornmueller autumn-crocus).	do	-------	------	1	N. J.
Colchicum speciosum (showy autumn-crocus).	do	-------	------	2	N. J.
Hyacinthus sp	do	1	------	1	N. Y.
Narcissus sp	do	-------	------	6	N. J.
Elsinoe australis Bitanc. & Jenkins:					
Citrus limon (lemon)	Argentina, Brazil	-------	8	------	Md., N. Y., Tex.
Citrus paradisi (grapefruit)	Brazil	-------	1	------	Md.
Citrus reticulata (tangerine)	Argentina, Brazil	-------	3	------	Fla.*, La., N. Y.
Citrus sinensis (orange)	do	1	3	------	Md., Mass., N. Y.
Citrus sp	Brazil	-------	1	------	Mass.
Exobasidium vaccinii Fckl.:					
Azalea sp	Japan	-------	1	------	Wash.
Exosporium palmivorum Sacc.:					
Palm	Argentina	-------	1	------	N. Y.
Fusarium heterosporum Nees:					
Panicum mosambicensis	Rhodesia	-------	------	1	D. C.
Paspalum dilatatum (Dallisgrass)	Australia, India, Union of South Africa.	-------	------	3	Md., N. Y.
Paspalum notatum (bahiagrass)	Mexico	-------	------	1	N. Y.
Paspalum sp	Australia	-------	------	2	N. Y.
Fusarium niveum E. F. Sm.:					
Cucumis sativus (cucumber)	Mexico	1	------	------	Tex.
Fusicladium eriobotryae Cav.:					
Eriobotrya japonica (loquat)	Portugal	-------	2	------	N. Y.
Gloeosporium aleuriticum Sacc.:					
Aleurites moluccana (Candlenut-tree)	Hawaii	1	------	------	Calif.*
Gloeosporium oncidii Oud.:					
Oncidium sphacelatum (orchid)	Costa Rica	-------	------	1	Calif.*
Gloeosporium pelargonii Cke. & Mass.:					
Pelargonium sp. (geranium)	Bermuda	-------	------	1	Ga.
Gloeosporium rhododendri Briosi & Cav.:					
Rhododendron sp	England	-------	------	1	Wash.
Gloeosporium stanhopeae Allesch.:					
Stanhopea wardii (orchid)	Costa Rica	-------	------	1	Calif.*
Helminthosporium avenae Eidam:					
Avena sativa (oat)	Canada	1	------	------	Wash.
Helminthosporium curvulum Sacc.:					
Capsicum annuum (pepper)	Cuba	1	------	------	N. Y.
Lycopersicon esculentum (tomato)	do	-------	1	------	Pa.
Helminthosporium torulosum (Syd.) Ashby:					
Musa paradisiaca (plantain)	do	13	------	------	N. Y.
Heterosporium ornithogali Klotzsch:					
Allium porrum (leek)	Japan	-------	1	------	Calif.*
Ornithogalum thyrsoides (chinkerichee).	Union of South Africa	1	------	------	Mass.
Hormodendron cladosporioides (Fres.) Sacc. (?):					
Palm	Cuba	-------	1	------	Pa.
Hormodendron oliraceum Bon.:					
Malus sylvestris (apple)	Chile	1	------	------	N. Y.
Hypoderma ilicinum Duby:					
Quercus sp. (oak)	Costa Rica	-------	------	1	Calif.*
Leptothyrium acerinum Cda.:					
Acer sp. (maple)	England	-------	------	1	N. J.
Lethum australiense var. *typicum* Holmes:					
Lycopersicon esculentum (tomato)	Mexico	18	------	------	Ariz.
Lophodermium juniperinum (Fr.) DeNot.:					
Juniperus sp. (juniper)	Hungary	1	------	------	N. Y.
Macrophoma oncidii P. Henn.:					
Cattleya sp. (orchid)	Guatemala	-------	------	1	P. R.
Marsonia brunnea (Ell. & Ev.) Sacc.:					
Populus sp. (cottonwood)	Mexico	1	------	------	Tex.
Melampsora medusae Thuem.:					
Populus sp. (cottonwood)	Chile, Mexico	2	------	------	N. Y., Tex.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, inclusive—Continued

Disease and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—			Collected in-
		Consumption	Nonentry	Propagation	
Melanconium hysteriopsis Pat.:					
Heteropogon contortus (tanglehead)	Straits Settlements	1			N. Y.
Meliola citricola Syd.:					
Citrus sinesis (orange)	Dominican Republic	1			P. R.
Citrus sp.	Jamaica		1		Wash.
Monilia sitophila (Mont.) Sacc.:					
Lycopersicon esculentum (tomato)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Oidium euonymi-japonici (Arcang.) Sacc.:					
Euonymus japonicus (evergreen euonymus).	do	1			Tex.
Euonymus sp.	Spain		1		N. Y.
Penicillium gladioli McCull. & Thom.:					
Watsonia sp. (buglelily)	Union of South Africa			1	N. J.
Peronospora pisi Syd.:					
Pisum sativum (pea)	Mexico, Portugal		3		N. Y., Tex.
Peronospora trifoliorum D By.:					
Medicago sativa (alfalfa)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Pestalozzia monochaeta Desm.:					
Ulmus sp. (elm)	England	1			Wash.
Pestalozzia palmarum Cke.:					
Cocos nucifera (coconut)	Tanganyika		1		N. Y.
Phaeobulgaria inquinans (Fr.) Seaver:					
Castanea sp. (chestnut)	England	1			N. Y.
Phoma citricarpa McAlp.:					
Citrus limon (lemon)	Australia (?), Transvaal		2		Ala., Mass.
Citrus paradisi (grapefruit)	Union of South Africa		1		Md.
Citrus sinensis (orange)	Australia, Union of South Africa.		8		Calif.*, Md., N. Y.
Phoma insidiosa Tassi:					
Axonopus compressus (carpet grass)	Australia			1	N. Y.
Paspalum compressum	do			1	N. Y.
Sorghum vulgare caffrorum (kafir)	Haiti	1			P. R.
Phoma mali Schultz & Sacc.:					
Malus sylvestris (apple)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Phoma nebulosa Mont.:					
Pastinaca sativa (parsnip)	Australia		1		N. Y.
Phyllachora gratissima Rehm.:					
Persea americana (avocado)	Mexico	2			Tex.
Phyllosticta cucurbitacearum Sacc.(?):					
Cucumis sativus (cucumber)	do	1			Tex.
Phyllosticta digitalis Bellynck:					
Digitalis purpurea (foxglove)	do	1			N. Y.
Phyllosticta erythroxyli Graziani:					
Erythroxylon coca (cocainetree)	Peru	1			N. Y.
Phyllosticta marima Ell. & Ev.:					
Rhododendron sp.	Canada			1	Wash.
Phyllosticta narcissi Aderh.:					
Narcissus sp.	Bermuda			1	N. Y.
Phyllosticta stanhopeae Allesch.:					
Stanhopea sp. (orchid)	Peru			1	N. J.
Physalospora camptospora Sacc.:					
Stanhopea bucephalus (orchid)	Mexico			2	Calif.*
Physalospora cattleyae Maub. & Lasnier:					
Cattleya sp. (orchid)	England			1	Calif.*
Physalospora obtusa (Schw.) Cke.:					
Malus sylvestris (apple)	Australia		2		N. Y., Pa.
Physalospora orchidearum P. Henn.:					
Orchid	Colombia			1	Tex.
Pleospora andropogonis Niessl:					
Heteropogon contortus (tanglehead)	Straits Settlements	1			N. Y.
Polyporus pinsitus Fr.:					
Guaiacum officinale (lignumvitae)	Guatemala	1			Calif.*
Pseudopeziza medicaginis (Lib.) Sacc.:					
Medicago sativa (alfalfa)	Argentina		1		Pa.
Puccinia aristidae Tracy:					
Spinacia oleracea (spinach)	Mexico	2			Tex.
Puccinia asparagi DC.:					
Asparagus sp.	do	1			Tex.
Puccinia helianthi Schw.:					
Helianthus sp. (sunflower)	do	1			Tex.
Puccinia heterospora Berk. & Curt.:					
Anoda sp.	do	1			Tex.
Puccinia nevadensis Syd.:					
Salvia lavandulaefolia (sage)	Portugal, Spain	3			N. Y.
Puccinia ornithogali-thyrsoides Diet.:					
Ornithogalum thyrsoides (chinkerichee)	Union of South Africa	3			Mass., N. Y.

List of pests collected and reported from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, inclusive—Continued

Disease and host	Country of origin	Number of interceptions in—			Collected in—
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Puccinia tageticola Diet. & Holw.:					
Tagetes florida (marigold)	Mexico	13			Tex.
Rotylenchus robustus (deMan) Filip.:					
Lactuca sativa (lettuce)	Trinidad		1		N. Y.
Sclerotinia bulborum (Wakk.) Rehm.:					
Hyacinthus sp	England			1	N. Y.
Sclerotinia gladioli Drayton:					
Crocus sp	do			1	N. J.
Septoria anthrisci Pass. & Brun.:					
Anthriscus cerefolium (saladchervil)	Portugal	1			Pa.
Septoria citri Pass.:					
Citrus limon (lemon)	Argentina		1		N. Y.
Septoria dianthi Desm.:					
Dianthus sp. (carnation)	Brazil	1			N. Y.
Septoria lactucae Pass.:					
Lactuca sativa (lettuce)	Mexico	1			Tex.
Septoria musiva Pk.:					
Populus sp. (cottonwood)	do	1			Tex.
Sorosporium consanguineum Ell. & Ev.:					
Aristida obtusa	Union of South Africa			1	D. C.
Sphacelotheca cruenta (Kuehn) Potter:					
Sorghum vulgare technicum (broomcorn).	Mexico	1			Tex.
Sphacelotheca sorghicola (Speg.) Zundel:					
Sorghum vulgare technicum (broomcorn).	Argentina	2	1		N. Y.
Sporonema camelliae Earle:					
Camellia japonica (camellia)	England			1	N. J.
Stachylidium bicolor Lk.:					
Cattleya sp. (orchid)	do			1	Calif.*
Stachylidium theobromae Turc.:					
Musa paradisiaca (plantain)	Cuba, Dominican Republic, Honduras.	20			N. Y.
Musa paradisiaca sapientum (banana)	Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti.	3			Md., N. Y.
Tilletia foetens (Berk. & Curt.) Trel.:					
Triticum aestivum (wheat)	Iran			1	D. C.
Tilletia horrida Tak.:					
Oryza sativa (rice)	India		1		N. Y.
Tilletia rugispora Ell.:					
Paspalum plicatulum (brownseed paspalum).	Mexico	1			N. Y.
Tilletia tritici (Bjerk.) Wint.:					
Triticum aestivum (wheat)	do	1			Ariz.
Tritirachium dependens Limber:					
Pueraria thunbergiana (kudzu)	China	1			N. Y.
Tubercularia vulgaris Tode:					
Citrus sinensis (orange)	Mexico		1		Pa.
Fagus sp. (beech)	England	1			Pa.
Uredo behnickiana P. Henn.:					
Epidendrum endresii (orchid)	Costa Rica			1	Calif.*
Oncidium oblongatum (orchid)	Guatemala			1	N. J.
Oncidium varicosum rogersii (orchid)	Brazil			1	N. J.
Uredo epidendri P. Henn.:					
Orchid	Cuba			1	N. J.
Uredo erythroxylonis Grazioni:					
Erythroxylon coca (cocaine-tree)	Peru	2			N. Y.
Uredo guacae Mayor:					
Batemannia sp. (orchid)	Costa Rica			1	N. J.
Epidendrum umbellatum (orchid)	Salvador			1	Calif.*
Urocystis colchici (Schlecht.) Rab.:					
Colchicum sp. (autumn-crocus)	England			3	N. J.
Uromyces striatus medicaginis (Pass.) Arth.:					
Medicago sativa (alfalfa)	Argentina, Mexico, Peru	5	2		N. Y., Tex.
Ustilago rabenhorstiana Kuehn:					
Digitaria sanguinalis (hairy crabgrass).	Uruguay			1	Wash.
Venturia rhododendri Tengwall:					
Rhododendron sp	Canada			1	Wash.
Vermicularia geayana Del.:					
Cattleya dowiana (orchid)	Costa Rica			2	Calif.*
Orchid	Costa Rica, Mexico			2	N. J., Wash.

Hosts and diseases

ACER:
Leptothyrium acerinum (Deuteromycetes)
ALEURITES:
Cloeosporium aleuriticum (Deuteromycetes)
ALLIUM PORRUM:
Heterosporium ornithogali (Deuteromycetes)
ALLIUM SATIVUM:
Botrytis squamosa (Deuteromycetes)
ANODA:
Puccinia heterospora (Promycetes)
ANTHRISCUS:
Septoria anthrisci (Deuteromycetes)
ARISTIDA:
Sorosporium consanguineum (Promycetes)
ASPARAGUS:
Puccinia asparagi (Promycetes)
AVENA:
Helminthosporium avenae (Deuteromycetes)
AXONOPUS:
Phoma insidiosa (Deuteromycetes)
AZALEA:
Exobasidium vaccinii (Basidiomycetes)
BATEMANNIA—See Orchidaceae
CAMELLIA:
Sporonema camelliae (Deuteromycetes)
CAPSICUM:
Alternaria fasciculata (Deuteromycetes)
Helminthosporium curvulum (Deuteromycetes)
CASTANEA:
Phaeobulgaria inquinans (Ascomycetes)
CATTLEYA—See Orchidaceae
CELOSIA:
Cercospora celosiae (Deuteromycetes)
CHENOPODIUM:
Albugo bliti (Phycomycetes)
CICER:
Colletotrichum cajani (Deuteromycetes)
CITRUS AURANTIFOLIA:
Bacterium citri (Schizomycetes)
CITRUS LIMON:
Alternaria citri (Deuteromycetes)
Bacterium citri (Schizomycetes)
Elsinoe australis (Ascomycetes)
Phoma citricarpa (Deuteromycetes)
Septoria citri (Deuteromycetes)
CITRUS PARADISI:
Elsinoe australis (?) (Ascomycetes)
Phoma citricarpa (Deuteromycetes)
CITRUS RETICULATA:
Elsinoe australis (Ascomycetes)
CITRUS SINENSIS:
Bacterium citri (Schizomycetes)
Elsinoe australis (Ascomycetes)
Meliola citricola (Ascomycetes)
Phoma citricarpa (Deuteromycetes)
Tubercularia vulgaris (Deuteromycetes)
CITRUS SP.:
Elsinoe australis (Ascomycetes)
Meliola citricola (Ascomycetes)
COCOS:
Pestalozzia palmarum (Deuteromycetes)
COLCHICUM:
Ditylenchus dipsaci (Nematoda)
Urocystis colchici (Promycetes)
CROCUS:
Sclerotinia gladioli (Ascomycetes)
CUCUMIS:
Alternaria brassicae microspora (Deuteromycetes)
Bacterium lachrymans (Schizomycetes)
Fusarium niveum (Deuteromycetes)
Phyllosticta cucurbitacearum (?) (Deuteromycetes)
CUPRESSUS:
Didymium difforme (Myxomycetes)
DAHLIA:
Coleosporium dahliae (Promycetes)
DIANTHUS:
Septoria dianthi (Deuteromycetes)
DIGITALIS:
Phyllosticta digitalis (Deuteromycetes)
DIGITARIA:
Ustilago rabenhorstiana (Promycetes)
EPIDENDRUM—See Orchidaceae
ERIBOTRYA:
Fusicladium eriobotryae (Deuteromycetes)
ERYTHROXYLON:
Phyllosticta erythroxyli (Deuteromycetes)
Uredo erythroxylonis (Promycetes)
EUONYMUS:
Oidium euonymi-japonici (Deuteromycetes)
FAGUS:
Tubercularia vulgaris (Deuteromycetes)
GOSSYPIUM:
Cercospora althaeina (Deuteromycetes)
Diplodia gossypina (Deuteromycetes)
GUAIACUM:
Polyporus pinsitus (Basidiomycetes)
HELIANTHUS:
Puccinia helianthi (Promycetes)
HETEROPOGON:
Balansia sclerotica (Ascomycetes)
Melanconium hysteriopsis (Deuteromycetes)
Pleospora andropogonis (Ascomycetes)
HYACINTHUS:
Ditylenchus dipsaci (Nematoda)
Sclerotinia bulborum (Ascomycetes)
IPOMOEA:
Diaporthe batatatis (Ascomycetes)
JUNIPERUS:
Lophodermium juniperinum (Ascomycetes)
LACTUCA:
Rotylenchus robustus (Nematoda)
Septoria lactucae (Deuteromycetes)
LYCOPERSICON:
Bacterium punctilans (Schizomycetes)
Helminthosporium curvulum (Deuteromycetes)
Lethum australiense typicum (Virus)
Monilia sitophila (Deuteromycetes)
MALUS:
Hormodendron olivaceum (Deuteromycetes)
Phoma mali (Deuteromycetes)
Physalospora obtusa (Ascomycetes)
MASDEVALLIA—See Orchidaceae
MEDICAGO:
Ascochyta imperfecta (Deuteromycetes)
Peronospora trifoliorum (Phycomycetes)
Pseudopeziza medicaginis (Ascomycetes)
Uromyces striatus medicaginis (Promycetes)
MILTONIA—See Orchidaceae
MUSA PARADISIACA:
Cercospora musae (Deuteromycetes)
Helminthosporium torulosum (Deuteromycetes)
Stachylidium theobromae (Deuteromycetes)
MUSA PARADISIACA SAPIENTUM:
Cercospora musae (Deuteromycetes)
Chlamydomyces palmarum (Deuteromycetes)
Cordana musae (Deuteromycetes)
Stachylidium theobromae (Deuteromycetes)
NARCISSUS:
Botrytis narcissicola (Deuteromycetes)
Ditylenchus dipsaci (Nematoda)
Phyllosticta narcissi (Deuteromycetes)
ODONTOGLOSSUM—See Orchidaceae
ONCIDIUM—See Orchidaceae
ORNITHOGALUM:
Heterosporium ornithogali (Deuteromycetes)
Puccinia ornithogali-thyrsoides (Promycetes)
ORYZA:
Tilletia horrida (Promycetes)
ORCHIDACEAE:
Cercospora angreci (Deuteromycetes)
Cladosporium orchidearum (Deuteromycetes)
Colletotrichum miltoniae (Deuteromycetes)
Colletotrichum stanhopeae (Deuteromycetes)
Cylindrocladium scoparium (Deuteromycetes)
Dematium pullulans (Deuteromycetes)
Diplodia henriquessiana (Deuteromycetes)
Diplodia paraphysaria (Deuteromycetes)
Gloeosporium oncidii (Deuteromycetes)
Gloeosporium stanhopeae (Deuteromycetes)
Macrophoma oncidii (Deuteromycetes)
Phyllosticta stanhopeae (Deuteromycetes)
Physalospora camptospora (Ascomycetes)
Physalospora cattleyae (Ascomycetes)
Physalospora orchidearum (Ascomycetes)
Stachylidium bicolor (Deuteromycetes)
Uredo behnickiana (Promycetes)
Uredo epidendri (Promycetes)
Uredo guacae (Promycetes)
Vermicularia geayana (Deuteromycetes)
Verticilliodochium tubercularioides (Deuteromycetes)
PALM:
Exosporium palmivorum (Deuteromycetes)
Hormodendron cladosporioides (Deuteromycetes)

Hosts and diseases—Continued

PANICUM:
Cerebella andropogonis (Deuteromycetes)
Fusarium heterosporum (Deuteromycetes)
PASPALUM:
Cerebella andropogonis (Deuteromycetes)
Clariceps paspali (Ascomycetes)
Fusarium heterosporum (Deuteromycetes)
Phoma insidiosa (Deuteromycetes)
Tilletia rugispora (Promycetes)
PASTINACA:
Aphelenchoides limberi (Nematoda)
Phoma nebulosa (Deuteromycetes)
PELARGONIUM:
Gloesporium pelargonii (Deuteromycetes)
PERSEA:
Asterina delitescens (Ascomycetes)
Botryosphaeria ribis (Ascomycetes)
Phyllachora gratissima (Ascomycetes)
PINUS:
Cronartium conigenum (Promycetes)
PISUM:
Peronospora pisi (Phycomycetes)
POPULUS:
Marsonia brunnea (Deuteromycetes)
Melampsora medusae (Promycetes)
Septoria musiva (Deuteromycetes)
PUERARIA:
Tritirachium dependens (Deuteromycetes)
QUERCUS:
Diplodia suberina (Deuteromycetes)
Hypoderma ilicinum (Ascomycetes)
RHODODENDRON:
Cercospora rhododendri (Deuteromycetes)
Chrysomyxa rhododendri (Promycetes)
Coryneum rhododendri (Deuteromycetes)
Discosia artocreas (Deuteromycetes)
Gloeosporium rhododendri (Deuteromycetes)
RHODODENDRON—Continued.
Phyllosticta maxima (Deuteromycetes)
Venturia rhododendri (Ascomycetes)
RICINUS:
Cercospora ricinella (Deuteromycetes)
SALIX:
Cytospora ambiens (Deuteromycetes)
SALVIA:
Puccinia nevadensis (Promycetes)
SOBRALIA—See Orchidaceae
SOLANUM TUBEROSUM:
Diploscapter coronata (Nematoda)
SORGHUM VULGARE CAFFRORUM:
Phoma insidiosa (Deuteromycetes)
SORGHUM VULGARE TECHNICUM:
Sphacelotheca cruenta (Promycetes)
Sphacelotheca sorghicola (Promycetes)
SPINACIA:
Puccinia aristidae (Promycetes)
STANHOPEA—See Orchidaceae
TAGETES:
Puccinia tageticola (Promycetes)
TRITICUM:
Tilletia foetens (Promycetes)
Tilletia tritici (Promycetes)
ULMUS:
Ceratostomella ulmi (Ascomycetes)
Cytospora ambiens (Deuteromycetes)
Pestolozzia monochaeta (Deuteromycetes)
VANDA—See Orchidaceae
VIOLA:
Alternaria tenuis (Deuteromycetes)
WATSONIA:
Penicillium gladioli (Deuteromycetes)
ZANTEDESCHIA:
Cercospora richardiaecola (Deuteromycetes)

Country of origin and diseases

AMERICAN VIRGIN ISLANDS:
Cercospora musae
ARGENTINA:
Diploscapter coronata
Elsinoe australis
Exosporium palmivorum
Pseudopeziza medicaginis
Septoria citri
Sphacelotheca sorghicola
Uromyces striatus medicaginis
AUSTRALIA:
Cerebella andropogonis
Fusarium heterosporum
Phoma citricarpa
Phoma insidiosa
Phoma nebulosa
Physalospora obtusa
BERMUDA:
Gloeosporium pelargonii
Phyllosticta narcissi
BRAZIL:
Alternaria fasciculata
Diaporthe batatatis
Elsinoe australis
Septoria dianthi
Uredo behnickiana
CANADA:
Botrytis narcissicola
Cercospora rhododendri
Coryneum rhododendri
Helminthosporium avenae
Phyllosticta maxima
Venturia rhododendri
CANAL ZONE:
Diplodia henriquessiana
CEYLON:
Bacterium citri
CHILE:
Alternaria brassicae microspora
Botrytis squamosa
Diaporthe batatatis
Hormodendron olivaceum
Melampsora medusae
CHINA:
Tritirachium dependens
COLOMBIA:
Cylindrocladium scoparium
Dematium pullulans
Didymium difforme
Diplodia paraphysaria
Physalospora orchidearum
COSTA RICA:
Cercospora musae
Clariceps paspali
Colletotrichum miltoniae
Gloeosporium oncidii
Gloeosporium stanhopeae
Hypoderma ilicinum
Uredo behnickiana
Uredo guacae
Vermicularia qeayana
Verticilliodochium tuberculariodes
CUBA:
Cercospora musae
Clariceps paspali
Helminthosporium curvulum
Helminthosporium torulosum
Hormodendron cladosporioides
Stachylidium theobromae
Uredo epidendri
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Cercospora musae
Meliola citricola
Stachylidium theobromae
ECUADOR:
Stachylidium theobromae
ENGLAND
Alternaria tenuis
Aphelenchoides limberi
Botrytis narcissicola
Ceratostomella ulmi
Cercospora angreci
Chrysomyxa rhododendri
Cladosporium orchidearum
Colletotrichum miltoniae
Cytospora ambiens
Discosia artocreas
Ditylenchus dipsaci
Gloeosporium rhododendri
Leptothyrium acerinum

Country of origin and diseases—Continued

ENGLAND—Continued.
Pestalozzia monochaeta
Phaeobulgaria inquinans
Physalospora cattleyae
Sclerotinia bulborum
Sclerotinia gladioli
Sporonema camelliae
Stachylidium bicolor
Tubercularia vulgaris
Urocystis colchici
GUATEMALA:
Cercospora musae
Cercospora richardiaecola
Macrophoma oncidii
Polyporus pinsitus
Stachylidium theobromae
Uredo behnickiana
HAITI:
Cercospora musae
Phoma insidiosa
Stachylidium theobromae
HAWAII:
Gloeosporium aleuriticum
HONDURAS:
Cercospora musae
Stachylidium theobromae
HUNGARY:
Lophodermium juniperinum
INDIA:
Fusarium heterosporum
Tilletia horrida
IRAN:
Tilletia foetens
IRELAND:
Botrytis narcissicola
JAMAICA:
Cercospora musae
Meliola citricola
JAPAN:
Exobasidium vaccinii
Heterosporium ornithogali
JAVA:
Bacterium citri
MEXICO:
Albugo bliti
Asterina delitescens
Bacterium lachrymans
Bacterium punctilans
Botryosphaeria ribis
Cercospora althaeina
Cercospora angreci
Cercospora celosiae
Cercospora musae
Cercospora richardiaecola
Cercospora ricinella
Clariceps paspali
Coleosporium dahliae
Colletotricum stanhopeae
Cronartium conigenum
Diplodia gossypina
Fusarium herterosporum
Fusarium niveum
Lethum australiense typicum
Marsonia brunnea
Melampsora medusae
Monilia sitophila
Oidium euonymi-japonici
Peronospora pisi
Peronospora trifoliorum
Phoma mali
Phyllachora gratissima
Phyllosticta cucurbitacearum (?)
Phyllosticta digitalis
Physalospora camptospora
MEXICO—Continued.
Puccinia aristidae
Puccinia asparagi
Puccinia helianthi
Puccinia heterospora
Puccina tageticola
Septoria lactucae
Septoria musiva
Sphacelotheca cruenta
Tilletia rugispora
Tilletia tritici
Tubercularia vulgaris
Uromyces striatus medicaginis
Vermicularia geayana
NEW ZEALAND:
Ascochyta imperfecta
PANAMA:
Cercospora musae
Chlamydomyces palmarum
Cordana musae
PERU:
Phyllosticta erythroxyli
Phyllosticta stanhopeae
Uredo erythroxylonis
Uromyces striatus medicaginis
PHILIPPINES:
Bacterium citri
PORTUGAL:
Diplodia suberina
Fusicladium eriobotryae
Peronospora pisi
Puccinia nevadensis
Septoria anthrisci
PUERTO RICO:
Cercospora musae
Colletotrichum canja
RHODESIA:
Cerebella andropogonis
Fusarium heterosporum
SALVADOR:
Uredo guacae
SPAIN:
Oidium euonymi-japonici
Puccinia nevadensis
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:
Balansia sclerotica
Melanconium hysteriopsis
Pleospora andropogonis
TANGANYIKA:
Pestalozzia palmarum
THAILAND:
Diplodia paraphysaria
TRANSVAAL:
Phoma citricarpa
TRINIDAD:
Rotylenchus robustus
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:
Alternaria citri
Clariceps paspali
Fusarium heterosporum
Heterosporium ornithogali
Penicillium gladioli
Phoma citricarpa
Physalospora obtusa
Puccinia ornithogali-thyrsoides
Sorosporium consanguineum
UNKNOWN:
Bacterium citri
URUGUAY:
Ustilago rabenhorstiana
VENEZUELA:
Cercospora musae
Dematium pullulans
Diplodia paraphysaria

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INDEX TO SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS, 1942

Page

Argentina, summary of plant-quarantine import restrictions (B. E. P. Q. 426, supplement No. 7) 85–86
Arizona, modification of quarantine by removing plum trees and parts thereof, except fruit pits, from prohibited list 65
Barberry and mahonia plants under black stem-rust quarantine, classification of (B. E. P. Q. 385, third revision) 73–74
Belgian Congo, summary of plant-quarantine import restrictions (B. E. P. Q. 448, supplement No. 1) 86
Black stem-rust quarantine (No. 38):
  Barberry and mahonia plants, classification of (B. E. P. Q. 385, third revision) 73–74
Bulbs, corms, and tubers exempted from certification under the Japanese beetle quarantine, list of (B. E. P. Q. 394, second revision) 50–51
Burgess, A. F., in field charge of gypsy moth and brown-tail moth control, succeeded by R. A. Sheals 49–50
Burma, summary of plant-quarantine import restrictions (B. E. P. Q. 520) 20–23
California—
  Changes in terminal inspection places 93
  State plant quarantine pertaining to the oriental fruit moth, modification of 94
Carbon disulfide fumigation for white-fringed beetle, revised instructions to inspectors (B. E. P. Q. 503, fourth revision) 16–19
Clausen, C. P., appointed chief of Division of Control Investigations vice L. A. Hawkins 44
Columbia, summary of plant-quarantine import restrictions (B. E. P. Q. 477, supplement No. 2) 46
Common carriers, notice to:
  Japanese beetle quarantine 14
  White-fringed beetle quarantine 42, 84
Cuba, summary of plant-quarantine import restrictions (B. E. P. Q. 519, supplement No. 1) 19–20
Cushing, Emory C., succeeded by Walter E. Dove as chief of Division of Insects Affecting Man and Animals 44–45
Dove, Walter E., appointed chief of Division of Insects Affecting Man and Animals vice Emory C. Cushing 44–45
Ecuador, summary of plant-quarantine import restrictions (B. E. P. Q. 522) 23–25
Ethylene dichloride emulsion dip for Japanese beetle, instructions to inspectors (B. E. P. Q. 499, supplement No. 6) 52–54
Fracker, S. B., appointed coordinator of insect and disease research, Agricultural Research Administration 45
Fruits and vegetables, termination date on restrictions under Japanese beetle quarantine advanced to September 9 for the year 1942 (B. E. P. Q. 524) 51–52
General public, notice to:
  Japanese beetle quarantine 14
  White-fringed beetle quarantine 42, 84
Grapefruit, harvesting season under Mexican fruitfly quarantine extended to May 31, 1942 (B. E. P. Q. 521) 15–16
Grasshopper Control Division, creation of 19
Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine (No. 45):
  Articles exempt from restrictions (B. E. P. Q. 386, seventh revision) 74–76
  Postmasters, instructions to 76
Hawkins, L. A., in charge of Division of Control Investigations, retires from Department 44
Hearing, public, to consider advisability of extending white-fringed beetle quarantine to the State of North Carolina, notice of 60–61
Jamaica, British West Indies, summary of plant-quarantine import restrictions (B. P. Q. 355, revised, supplement No. 4) 65
Japanese beetle quarantine (No. 48):
  Ethylene dichloride emulsion dip, instructions to inspectors (B. E. P. Q. 499, supplement No. 6) 52–54
  Fruits and vegetables, termination date on shipment restrictions advanced to September 9 for the year 1942 (B. E. P. Q. 524) 51–52
  Lead arsenate treatment, revised instructions to inspectors (B. E. P. Q. 499, supplement No. 4, first revision) 31–32
  Methyl bromide fumigation, revised instructions to inspectors (B. E. P. Q. 499, supplement No. 1, fifth and sixth revisions) 29–30, 54–55
  Methyl bromide solution treatment, instructions to inspectors (B. E. P. Q. 499, supplement No. 7) 56–58
  Paradichlorobenzene fumigation, revised instructions to inspectors (B. E. P. Q. 499, supplement No. 5) 32–33
  Revised regulations effective March 24, 1942 1–14
    Common carriers, notice to 14
    General public, notice to 14
    Postmasters, instructions to 50
  True bulbs, corms, and tubers exempted from certification, list of (B. E. P. Q. 394, second revision) 50–51
Lead arsenate treatment for Japanese beetle, revised instructions to inspectors (B. E. P. Q. 499, supplement No. 4, first revision) 31–32
Martin, J. F., succeeds S. B. Fracker as chief of Division of Plant Disease Control 45
Methyl bromide fumigation for—
  Japanese beetle, revised instructions to inspectors (B. E. P. Q. 499, supplement No. 1, fifth and sixth revisions) 29–30, 54–55
  White-fringed beetle, revised instructions to inspectors (B. E. P. Q. 503, fourth revision and supplement No. 1) 16–19, 42–43

533476—43

Page

Methyl bromide solution treatment for—
Japanese beetle, instructions to inspectors (B. E. P. Q. 499, supplement No. 7) 56–58
White-fringed beetle, revised instructions to inspectors (B. E. P. Q. 503, fourth revision) 16–19
Mexican Border Act to provide for regulating, inspecting, cleaning, and, when necessary, disinfecting railway cars, other vehicles, and other materials entering the United States from Mexico, approved January 31, 1942 61–62
Mexican border regulations effective September 8, 1942 62–64
Collectors of customs, instructions to (T. D. 50757) 85
Mexican fruitfly quarantine (No. 64):
Grapefruit and oranges, harvesting season extended to May 31, 1942 (B. E. P. Q. 521) 15–16
Nursery stock, plant, and seed quarantine (No. 37):
Plants imported for propagation purposes, additional quantity limits (B. E. P. Q. 523, amending P. Q. C. A. 278, revised) 33–35
Oranges, harvesting season under Mexican fruitfly quarantine extended to May 31, 1942 (B. E. P. Q. 521) 15–16
Oregon State plant quarantines, summary of 66–68
Paradichlorobenzene fumigation for Japanese beetle, revised instructions to inspectors (B. E. P. Q. 499, supplement No. 5) 32–33
Peru, summary of plant-quarantine import restrictions (P. Q. C. A. 310, supplements Nos. 5 and 6) 45–46, 65
Pink bollworm quarantine (No. 52):
Baled cotton lint from certain lightly infested counties in New Mexico and Texas, extension of area from which movement without treatment is permitted (B. E. P. Q. 493, second revision) 58–59
Cotton linters produced from sterilized cottonseed in heavily infested areas, removal of treatment requirements (B. E. P. Q. 493, second revision) 58–59
Plants in pots or in soil balls, soil plots, plunging beds, and potting soil, treatment authorized for white-fringed beetle (B. E. P. Q. 503, fourth revision) 16–19
Plant Quarantine Act, violations of. *See* Violations of Plant Quarantine Act, penalties for.
Plant-quarantine import restrictions, summary of:
Argentina (B. E. P. Q. 426, supplement No. 7) 85–86
Belgian Congo (B. E. P. Q. 448, supplement No. 1) 86
Burma (B. E. P. Q. 520) 20–23
Colombia (B. E. P. Q. 477, supplement No. 2) 46
Cuba (B. E. P. Q. 519, supplement No. 1) 19–20
Ecuador (B. E. P. Q. 522) 23–25
Jamaica, British West Indies (B. P. Q. 355, revised, supplement No. 4) 65
Peru (P. Q. C. A. 310, supplements Nos. 5 and 6) 45–46, 65
Plants imported for propagation purposes, additional quantity limits (B. E. P. Q. 523, amending P. Q. C. A. 278, revised) 33–35
Postmasters, instructions to:
Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine 76
Japanese beetle quarantine 50
White-fringed beetle quarantine 42
Public hearing to consider advisability of extending white-fringed beetle quarantine to the State of North Carolina, notice of 60–61
Quarantine and other restrictive orders and miscellaneous regulations, current, list of 86–92
Sheals, R. A., succeeds A. F. Burgess in field charge of gypsy moth and brown-tail moth control 49–50
Terminal inspection of plants and plant products:
Arizona, modification of quarantine by removing plum trees and parts thereof except fruit pits, from prohibited list 65
California, changes in terminal inspection places 93
California State plant quarantine pertaining to the oriental fruit moth, modification of 94
Oregon State plant quarantines, summary of 66–68
Treasury Decision, regulations for carrying into effect the inspection of and application of safeguards to railway cars, vehicles, and various materials entering the United States from Mexico (Mexican Border Regulations) (T. D. 50757) 85
Violations of Plant Quarantine Act, penalties for:
Mexican plant products quarantines 25–26, 46–47, 69–70, 94–95
Wakeland, Claude, appointed chief of Division of Grasshopper Control 19
White-fringed beetle quarantine (No. 72):
Carbon disulfide fumigation, revised instructions to inspectors (B. E. P. Q. 503, fourth revision) 16–19
Certification requirements for specified articles, removal of, for a limited period (B. E. P. Q. 485, ninth, tenth, and eleventh revisions) 43–44, 59–60, 84–85
Methyl bromide fumigation under partial vacuum authorized (B. E. P. Q. 503, fourth revision and supplement No. 1) 16–19, 42–43
Methyl bromide solution treatment, revised instructions to inspectors (B. E. P. Q. 503, fourth revision) 16–19
Plants in pots or in soil balls, soil plots, plunging beds, and potting soil, treatment authorized (B. E. P. Q. 503, fourth revision) 16–19
Public hearing to consider advisability of extending quarantine to the State of North Carolina, notice of 60–61
Revised quarantine and regulations effective May 9, 1942, and December 28, 1942 35–42, 76–84
Common carriers, notice to 42, 84
General public, notice to 42, 84
Postmasters, instructions to 42

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